The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Cobb and the Tariff—Another Bill for the Acquisition of Cuba—Private Bills in the Senate—The Navy-yard Investigation—The Indian War Debt, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

It is now positively stated, on the authority of the President, that Secretary COBB is preparing a communication to Congress, recommending a revision of the Tariff. Few, however, seem to feel any confidence that the Secretary will yield thus far, as it would no doubt bring upon his head at once the anathemas of the South, whose support hitherto has saved him from removal. Having utterly estranged the Northern Democracy, and not possessing, at best, the confidence of the South, if Mr. COBB now excites the active hostility of the latter, he certainly will be crushed between the upper and the nether millstones. It is believed that he will probably stick to his defiance of the President, as the safest policy.

Senator SLIDELL says he would be content to take the Tariff of 1846 temporarily, and the indications are that a bill reviving it can pass the Senate. It is not satisfactory, however, to Pennsylvania.

The President expresses his profound gratification at the startling declaration made to him to day, by Dean RICHMOND, on his own behalf and for Superintendent BUTTERWORTH, that they had concluded that the best thing possible for the Democratic Party is to keep SCHELL in the Collectorship.

MILES TAYLOR, of Louisiana, to day, attempted to introduce in the House a substitute for the Thirty Million, or "Toodles" bill. It authorizes the President to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba for a price not exceeding one hundred and twenty millions, and empowers the Executive, whenever Spain has ratified such a treaty, to issue five per cent. Bonds for the payment of the purchase money in six equal installments, within thirty years. It provides that, when acquired, Cuba may be created immediately into a State, and come into the Union by virtue of this act, with four Representatives until the next succeeding apportionment. This proposition is likely to command the support of strict State Rights Democrats, who are opposed to placing money in the hands of the President in advance of negotiations. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

A resolution will be offered next Monday similar to that which governed the House last Saturday, setting apart four succeeding Saturdays for the consideration of the private calendar, but allowing five minutes at the opening and closing for objections, and five minutes intermediate for explaining and defending bills.

Two hundred and fifty odd favorably-reported cases are on the calendar. A fair application of such a rule would, it is thought, secure action upon and dispose of the entire number.

In pursuance of the resolution adopted at the Democratic caucus on the Tariff last night, Messrs. GARNETT, VALLANDIGHAM, CRAWFORD, BURNETT and MARSHALL, of Illinois, were appointed a Committee to report at the adjourned meeting on Saturday some plan of retrenchment in the expenditures of the Government.

The Select Committee appointed to examine the accounts of Mr. SEAMAN, late Superintendent of Public Printing, expect to complete their labors next week.

The Select Committee to examine the alleged abuses in the Navy Department and Navy-Yards, have already summoned and continue summoning more witnesses than they can conveniently examine during the present session.

The Senate in Executive Session, to-day, resumed the consideration of the nomination of EMORY D. PORTER, as Collector of Toledo, but as no quorum was present the question was not taken.

The Committee on Military Affairs are still engaged in the consideration of the Oregon and Washington Indian War debt. Ex-Governors LANE and STEVENS, the Delegates from these Territories, last night had a hearing on the subject before the Committee.

Our Washington Correspondence.

DIFFICULTY OF REDUCING THE GOVERNMENT EXPENSES—THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1859.

The Committees of Congress upon whom devolve the duty of recommending appropriations for the support of the Government are engaged in daily efforts to ascertain where and how they can cut down expenses. They find the task easier to talk about than to perform. The country has grown so rapidly of late years that the indispensable necessities of the public service have necessarily run up the list of expenditures very much. Besides Congress, in its wisdom, has thought proper to liberalize the public service in many respects, and to authorize contracts of various kinds, having for their object the more rapid development of the country, by extending lines of settlement across it, facilitating the means of communication between remote points, and generally keeping the operations of the Government up with the advancement of the age.

It is rumored that an effort is proposed to take the back track upon some of these, and abrogate existing contracts, with a view to retrenchment! Surely this would be a rather singular mode of cutting down expenses. A contract made in compliance with law cannot be arbitrarily taken from a citizen; and if it is done, he will be entitled to, and certain to obtain, damages therefor, that will cost the Government quite as much in the end as it will to maintain faith with honest contractors. The Overland Mail between St. Louis, Memphis and San Francisco might be discontinued without serious injury to the public interest as it is not absolutely needed for mail service, and can be of little advantage otherwise, except as it keeps communication open between the ocean frontiers; but the contract cannot be violated with impunity. The other overland mail lines are indispensable for local service, and of course are not to be disturbed, without serious public inconvenience, in addition to the pecuniary loss to the contractors which Government would be compelled to assume.

The voting upon the French Spoliation bill in the House to-day was very encouraging to the claimants, in so far as it indicated a decided majority of the body in its favor. The motion to lay the bill upon the table was made as a test question, and defeated by a very large majority. Mr. BURLINGAME then submitted a few well-timed remarks in support of the justice of the measure, and moved the previous question upon putting it upon its passage.

The Speaker now interposed for the defeat of the measure by deciding that it makes a money appropriation and therefore must go to the Committee of the Whole under the rules. Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, made the hypocrisy of this pretext apparent by promptly citing several instances in which the Speaker has ruled directly the reverse; but Mr. ORR persisted in his decision, and was sustained by a party vote. The result is that the French Spoliation claimants are again put off, for their bill is quite sure to sleep the sleep of death in the tomb to which the Speaker's decision consigned it. Mr. ORR has rendered the President an essential service in relieving him from the necessity of vetoing the bill or incurring Southern censure for not vetoing.

Upon motion of Mr. SEWARD, the Committee on the Library has under consideration the proposition to subscribe for a limited number of copies of LANMAN'S *Dictionary of Congress*. This work is, undoubtedly, one of much value to public men for reference, and the advocates of a Congressional subscription thereto claim that it ought to be an exception to the general rule against the purchase of books by Congress. It contains brief biographical sketches of every member of Congress from the foundation of the Government to the present day.

Washington at this time is overflowing with strangers from every quarter, and the hotels generally are crowded to their utmost capacity. What brings so many here at this time I cannot imagine. It can hardly be the anticipation of legislation, for at no time within a dozen years has there seemed to be so little probability that Congress would do anything but waste its time in fruitless discussion. The city, however, is very gay, and the strangers are having a good time. Receptions, parties and balls are the order of the night. Among those who have issued cards for entertainments this week are Senator DOUGLAS and lady, who give a grand ball on Thursday evening, in anticipation of which the ladies are already making extensive preparations.

Manager ULLMAN favored us with a most acceptable concert to-night, with POINSOT, LABORDE and CARL FORMES, and such an orchestra, under ANSCHUTZ' *bâton* as is not often brought together at the Capitol. The entertainment was a great success. The same enterprising *impressario* has arranged to give us PICCOLOMINI in "Don Pasquale," on Monday night next, and another grand opera on Tuesday night, in which LABORDE, FORMES, and several other of the *artistes* who have been delighting your Northern audience are to appear. These operas are to be given in STUART'S snug little theatre, which has become a decided favorite with our fashionables as well as the million. S.

MISCELLANEOUS MOVEMENTS AND SPECULATIONS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1859.

To those inside your Democratic politics it must, of course, be needless to state that there is not one single gleam or syllable of truth in all the rumors, stories, fabrications and crazy dreams of the *Herald* with reference to the business on which so many New-York politicians have just about this time assembled here. RICHMOND, JEWETT and ISAAC TOWNSEND are in daily attendance on the Convention of Railroad Presidents held at Willard's, and have no other occupation. PETER CAGGER is not here, nor has he been here, the statement of his exploits in the "combination line" to the contrary notwithstanding. Postmaster FOWLER is deeply immersed in the double objects of office-business and pleasure; he circulates round the departments all day, and devotes his evenings to amusement and conversation in quarters where the next Presidency is canvassed. SAMUEL F. BUTTERWORTH is looking after a bill for his own relief, which has already been passed by the Senate, and is now only waiting the approval of the House. FERNANDO WOOD went back last Wednesday morning, not having come on here for any political object, or having failed in his purpose if such were his intentions. General Superintendent TALMADGE, SAM. BREVOORT and two or three of the Police Commissioners are hard at work and busy as beavers here, lobbying some speculation connected with the purchase of a guano island. R. B. CONNOLLY does nothing in particular, or at least seems anxious to let no one know what he is doing; but it has leaked out that he is more or less concerned in the speculation for running a railroad through Pennsylvania-avenue. The project is a good one in its business aspect, and if carried out, would be a great public convenience.

New candidates for the succession are eagerly at work in all directions, but the old hands at the business prefer waiting until the breach is made practicable over the bodies of the slain. HUNTER is most talked of at present, but all is adrift and uncertain. It seems conceded on all hands, without one dissenting voice among the opposition wire-pullers, that SEWARD is to be the Republican banner-man, and his friends profess confidence in his success. The city is crowded with lobby agents of all kinds, sizes and degrees, each one exerting himself to get his own private bill taken up in advance of the regular order. So great is the pressure of these matters on the time of Congress, and so total the paralyzation of Government influence in the House, that an extra session is now spoken of with as much certainty as roses in June or Saratoga in September. J. M.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

A memorial was presented from the Indian Aid Association of New-York, asking Congress not to organize new Territories without consulting the Indians as to what portion of their territory they wish to be located on; also, asking Congress to grant money for Indian aid.

The Secretary of the Navy transmitted, in accordance with Mr. WILSON'S recent resolution, a statement of all the contracts made for live oak, which was ordered to be printed.

Messrs. SEWARD and KING presented numerous memorials from New-York and Long Island for works of defence.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Committee on Judiciary, introduced a resolution approving Minister READ'S decree of February, 1858, regulating the Consulates in China, and declaring that no legislation is required to legalize it. Adopted.

Mr. BRODERICK introduced a bill to establish a line of steamships from San Francisco to Shanghae *via* the Sandwich Islands. Referred to the Post-office Committee.

Mr. PUGH moved for any correspondence with Prussia relative to compulsory enlistment of persons claiming American protection in the Prussian army. Adopted.

The House bill for the punishment of counterfeiters of military land warrants was read, and passed.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Judiciary Committee, said he would report to-morrow on the Indiana election case, in response to the memorial of MAC CARTHY and LANE, claiming to be Senators.

The Agricultural College bill was taken up, and on motion of Mr. PUGH, was recommitted.

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bright, Chesnut Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin Hammond, Houston, Iverson, Johnson of Tenn., Jones Mallory, Mason, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Toombs, Ward, Yulee—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Bigler, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Fessenden, Foot, Hale, Hamlin, Kennedy, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Thomson of N. J., Trumbull, Wade and Wright—23.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up and further debated, but without taking a vote upon it the Senate went into Executive Session, and on the opening of the doors adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Mr. GREENWOOD, of Arkansas, from the Committee on Indian affairs, reported a bill providing for the issue of land patents to the Shawnese Indians, and the naturalizing of them as citizens of the United States.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, suggested whether this could be done in this way, as the Constitution requires a uniform law of naturalization.

Mr. GREENWOOD replied that they were not on the same footing as foreigners. Some of them were able to take care of their own affairs, and as intelligent as many of the foreigners.

Mr. BLISS, of Ohio, said it was inaugurating a new policy to make Indians citizens by special act of Congress, and suggested whether this matter was not left to the States alone.

Mr. GREENWOOD remarked that the bill was in accordance with the ninth article of the treaty with the Shawnees.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, said that many of the Shawnees were as intelligent as some of the gentlemen in the House, and fully competent to take care of their own affairs. The bill authorizes the Indians to alienate their lands under such regulations as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may prescribe. We should open their country to settlement, and encourage their advances in the pursuits of civilized life.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, remarked that the citizens of Texas were naturalized by treaty, and so were others. At present these Indians had no redress for trespasses, as none but citizens of the United States can sue in the Federal Courts.

The naturalization clause was stricken out, and the bill was then rejected by 9 majority.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, asked but failed to obtain, leave to introduce a bill to provide for the acquisition of Cuba by negotiation, and its incorporation with the Union.

The House went into Committee on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, wished to know why the expenses of the legislative department were now three millions and a half of dollars, when six years ago they were only a million and a quarter?

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, explained that the increase was by acts of Congress, and showed wherein the expenditures had been augmented, including the printing of engravings and the circulation of documents.

Mr. GIDDINGS moved to strike out the compensation of members of Congress for the next session. He wanted them to fix their own pay, and argued that the mileage was unequal, and should be reformed, being now a great abuse.

Mr. SMITH, of Illinois, said the Committee on Mileage have instructed that a bill be reported for the reduction of mileage.

Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, thought that the present salary as a money calculation, is insufficient, and that the compensation should be sufficiently large to enlist the talents of the best public men. If the object was to have men to represent only the wealth of the country, he was willing now to vote to withhold all compensation.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, said the abuse of mileage ought not to be tolerated. It was unequally fixed some members receiving $12,000 and others only $64.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, viewed the present system as correct, and would never vote to withhold an appropriation passed on the existing law. If gentlemen desire reform, let them commence at the right end, and not in the appropriation bills.

Mr. KELSEY, of New York, ineffectually sought to offer an amendment continuing the present mileage rates for distances under 250 miles, and establishing the rate at ten cents per mile for distances over that amount.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, advocated, and Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, opposed the reform proposed.

Finally, the appropriation, of $280,000 for mileage was stricken out by nine majority.

Without coming to any conclusion in regard to the bill, the House took a recess until 7 o'clock.

On reassembling a general debate took place.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Georgia, made a speech against land monopoly and in favor of dividing the public lands among actual settlers.

Mr. PHELPS, of Minnesota, advocated the policy of confining the Indians to the reservations. Teach them agriculture and matured civilization would follow.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, referred to the charge made last session against him by Mr. GILMER, of voting for the repeal of the Black Laws of Ohio in the Legislature of that State some years ago, and proceeded to show from the journal of bills and debates that he had never so voted; that the bill was not one to repeal the Black Laws, but to submit the question of their repeal to the people, and that in the debate he had advocated it on the ground that it would be defeated by fifty thousand majority.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, urged a revision of the tariff as necessary for the relief of the Government. He gave a historical view of protection in the United States and abroad, showing its beneficial influence on the interests of labor and capital, and adduced evidence to prove that instead of being a tax on the consumer it had always reduced the price of manufactures. He denounced *ad valorem* duties as fraudulent and demoralizing, and urged specific duties instead. He replied to Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, and regretted that any one in the opposition should throw a stumbling block in the way of its perfect union.

Mr. DOWDELL, of Alabama, reminded Mr. MORRIS that one species of property was not only not protected, but placed under prohibition for fifty years. He meant the negro property of the South, which cannot rely on any national organization for safety. For this there must be a prompt and radical amendment of the organic law. It was the fixed purpose of the Republican Party to imperil Southern institutions, and it was his duty to warn that section of the approach of the enemy under the lead of the Senator from New-York.

Mr. DAVIS, of Iowa, said that at the last session he presented the resolutions of that State asking that the sales of the public lands be restricted to actual settlers in limited quantities. He then advocated this principle. Adjourned.

News from Hayti.

UNDOUBTED SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLIC—SOULOUQUE MAKING PREPARATIONS TO ESCAPE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

Cape Haytien advices, of Jan. 13, report everything quiet there, but measures were in active progress for the organization and permanent establishment of the Republic. The new political movement has enlisted the sympathies and support of the commercial class generally, and important aid had been rendered GEFFRARD.

SOULOUQUE and his army were in a very destitute condition. He had placed his family on board a vessel at Port-au-Prince, and there is no doubt of his intention of making his escape from the country.

[The *Clara Winsor* arrived here yesterday, left Aux Cayes the 16th inst. There were no advices at that place from the capital later than the 10th, which have already been received here direct. The people of Aux Cayes and the adjacent country remained quiet, but were anxiously awaiting the solution of the contest between the Emperor and General GEFFRARD.—ED. TIMES.]

[Great Excitement at Salt Lake City.

DISCHARGE OF THE GRAND JURY—OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT OF THE MORMONS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

A private letter from Salt Lake City, dated Jan. 7, says that Judge SINCLAIR had adjourned the Grand Jury *sine die*, upon the petition of nine of its members, in which they declared their inability to proceed in the examination of witnesses, in consequence of the excitement and violence manifested toward them. The Jury was composed of nine Gentiles and twelve Mormons, and the factious spirit ran so high that revolvers were freely drawn. A general fight with great difficulty was prevented. The letter adds that any idea of an impartial jury or justice being obtained in that city is preposterous, and that martial law will probably be established.

State Medical Society.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

The State Medical Society held sessions in the morning and afternoon.

The by-laws were amended so as to permit of the election of six honorary members annually.

Dr. EDWARD MUNDY, of Staten Island, moved for the appointment of a Committee of Three to investigate the facts connected with the Quarantine, but the resolution met with opposition, and was tabled.

The prize for the best dissertation on scarlet fever was awarded to HENRY A. CARRINGTON, of Hyde Park.

The Committee on the subject of vaccination reported that the small pox was more generally prevalent in the State at the present time than ever before since the introduction of vaccination. They recommend the Legislature to pass a law empowering the Trustees of each School District to exclude from the benefit of public instruction all who have not been vaccinated.

Resolutions were adopted approving of the action of Mayor TIEMANN in endeavoring to place the control of the sanitary affairs of the City of New-York in the hands of medical men, and exhorting the Legislature to pass laws to effect such a result.

The members of the Society were entertained by the Governor to-night. They hold a session to-morrow.

The State Anti-Slavery Convention.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

The Anti-Slavery Society continued its session to-day.

A gentleman, named CANFIELD, of Mississippi, spoke in favor of the institution of Slavery and in denunciation of the violence of disunion sentiments, advocated by PARKER PILLSBURY, LLOYD GARRISON and others.

Mr. MCGOWEN, of Albany, also spoke against disunion, and in favor of compensated emancipation.

Mr. PILLSBURY replied, declaring that the Abolitionists only advocated peace and good will to all, but that the oppressions of the slaveholders were rapidly driving the slaves to bloody and deadly resistance.

Resolutions were then introduced, declaring that the people of New-York have no more right to sanction or tolerate slave-hunting than to legalize piracy, murder or any other act of villainy; that in so doing they trample upon the Divine law, become accessories to man-stealing, and involve themselves in the guilt of the Slave system of the South.

The resolutions also request the people to present petitions to the Legislature for the passage of a personal liberty bill, and direct the preparation of a circular to every clergyman of the State, earnestly requesting him to preach against the surrender of fugitive slaves as a sin of the deepest dye.

Upon these resolutions the movement in the Legislature was based.

Resolutions were also adopted declaring that the sanction given to Slavery by the American church proves the general corruption of the organized religious bodies in the land, and declaring that as these churches are in fellowship with Slavery, and cannot be Christian Churches, it is the duty of every Christian to repudiate them.

Adjourned.

Pork Packing at the West.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

The *Price Current* of this morning publishes its annual statement of the pork-packing in the West, showing an increase in number of 228,000 hogs, but a decrease in weight of 6¼ per cent., and a decrease in lard of 7¼ per cent. The net increase in the crop, as compared with last year, is 79,000 hogs, or 3¼ per cent.

The New-Jersey Legislature on Quarantine at Sandy Hook.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

Both houses of the Legislature have by a strong vote adopted emphatic resolutions against Quarantine at Sandy Hook, and instructing the Senators and Representatives of New-Jersey in Congress to oppose action to that end by the General Government.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

The brig *Madeira*, at this port from Barbadoes, fell in with, yesterday, in the South Channel, schooner *Madison*, from Salem for Buenos Ayres, in a sinking condition, and took off the Captain and crew eight in number, whom she brought here.

Markets by Telegraph.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, were 2,500 bales, at a decline of ⅛c.; Middling 11c.@11⅛c. Sales of the last three days 9,500 bales. Receipts of the same time, 16,250 bales. STERLING EXCHANGE 107½@108.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The COTTON market is depressed; sales, to-day, 2,600 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT quiet and scarce: White $1 45@$1 65: Red $1 32@$1 40. CORN quiet; Yellow 74c.@76½c. WHISKY steady at 27c.@28c.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

At Savannah and this city all descriptions of COTTON declined slightly.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

FLOUR dull. WHISKY dull at 25½c.; receipts large. Mess PORK held firmly at $19; no sales. Bulk meats higher; sales 400,000 lbs. at 6¼c. for Shoulders and 8¾c.@8½c. for Sides. LARD and BACON; no sales; both held at extreme rates.

Death of a Charleston Merchant.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

JAMES CHAPMAN, a retired merchant of this city died suddenly yesterday.

Non-Arrival of the Kangaroo.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Feb. 2—12 P. M.

There are yet no signs of the steamship *Kangaroo*, now in her 15th day from Liverpool. Weather foggy and rainy.

The Circassian Inward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The steamship *Circassian* sailed from here, at 9 o'clock this morning, for New York, where she will be due about Monday, the 7th inst. Wind northeast, and a heavy snow-storm prevailing.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The United States Mail steamship *Florida* arrived at the bar at 12 o'clock, noon, and at her wharf at 6 o'clock. All well.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

The screw-steamship *Montgomery*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived at her wharf yesterday.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE DETECTIVE POLICE ON NIGHT DUTY.—FIRST NIGHT'S EXPERIENCES.—ARE MISTAKEN FOR GARROTERS AND SHOT AT.—A new arrangement has just gone into effect by which the Detective Police have had extra night duty imposed upon them. The force numbers twenty-four, and is divided into four equal squads. A squad goes on duty at midnight and continues till 8 o'clock. By this arrangement every man has to do a night's work every fourth day. As may be supposed, the edict requiring regular night labor from them was not very favorably received. Heretofore there has always been an ardent anxiety on the part of patrolmen to receive an appointment under the Detective Force—this anxiety being to secure a much easier berth, and not to be obliged to wear the police livery. The anxiety in this regard, it is believed, will not be so conspicuously shown hereafter. At 12 o'clock, on Tuesday night, the first squad started out on its first night's duty. Each was dressed in citizens' clothes, but well armed with a club and revolver. The wearing of citizens' dress was deemed advisable, in order the more effectually to surprise nightly prowlers. They separated into three parties, but arranged to keep so near one another that by a preconcerted whistle they could come together readily in case of an emergency. Nothing was noticed of a suspicious character until about 3 o'clock, when four youths were noticed prowling around the corner of Catharine and Henry streets. Officers TIEMANN and YOUNG "piped" them until they became satisfied that they had been committing some robbery or other illegal act, when they determined to follow them. The youths suspected their intentions and instantly ran into the Sixth Ward. The officers went in pursuit. They approached them very nearly, when one of the fugitives turned and fired a pistol at the officers. The ball whizzed pretty close to the ear of Officer YOUNG, and rather disconcerted him. The youths ran into Doyer-street and quickly disappeared in one of the dark alleys abounding in the neighborhood of that crooked street. Officers WILSON, ROACH, POOLE, and HOUSTON, the moment they heard the whistle of the preceding officers, hurried to their assistance. Directly after the firing of the pistol they came across three youths whom they believed had been in some mischief, from the fact of their running at high speed, and they arrested the three and proceeded to search them. They had not gone far with their search before they were surprised by six Policemen, who were proceeding without ado to arrest them. The whole matter was soon explained, and was heartily enjoyed as one of the richest jokes of the season. It appeared that while the Detectives were investigating the pockets of the three prisoners, a friend of the latter hurried to the Station-house and announced that a gang of garroters had attacked a party of youths and were robbing them. To make the matter still more laughable, the three youths proved to be young men of honest, though somewhat irregular, habits. They had been having "a night of it," and, when the officers stumbled upon them, were diverting themselves by a foot-race. The two scenes described were all that transpired either of a racy or serious character. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning they arrived at the Police Head-Quarters, looking rather the worse for wear. The more humorously-inclined of the party laughed at their night's adventures, but the majority were free in expressing the opinion that the extra labor imposed upon them was "piling it on rather thick." One of the leading reasons assigned by the Police Commissioners for the issue of the new order was for the purpose of affording more secure protection to marketmen from the country, arriving in the City at an early hour, and to the proprietors of grocery stores, many of which open at early daylight. The markets and grocery-stores now afford the largest and most profitable field for early perambulations; and it is very difficult for the regular Police to arrest the purloiners, as the thieves scud the moment they get a glimpse of a Policeman's uniform.

JEALOUSY AND MURDER.—Yesterday afternoon about 2½ o'clock, Sergeant SEAMAN, of the Fourth Ward, was writing at his desk in the Station-house, when he was somewhat startled at seeing a man rush into the Station house with his hands covered with blood, and exclaiming "I've killed her; I've murdered her." The Sergeant, from the man's appearance, supposed he was deranged, but on questioning him he stated his name was PATRICK RONAN, and that he and his wife had a quarrel where they lived at No. 150 Cliff-street, and that in a fit of jealousy he had killed her with a hatchet. Officers were immediately dispatched to the house designated by RONAN, where they found a woman with her head covered with wounds, and was pleading with the bystanders to send for a priest, as she felt sure she was dying. Near the wounded woman was a blunt hatchet covered with blood. Medical attendance was immediately procured, and the woman was removed to the New-York Hospital, where she lies in a very dangerous state, and one of the surgeon's there, Dr. SHRADY, states she will probably die. She has twenty-two wounds, mostly on the left side of the head, one of which fractured the skull, and on the right side is a deep gash five inches long, similar to the wound received by ELIZA CARR, one of the victims of the Gouldy tragedy. The statement made by RONAN is as follows: He says he is an Irishman, fifty years of age, a peddler by profession, and that the woman he assaulted was named JULIA GREEN, and passed as his wife, but that they were never married; that she is about thirty years of age, and he met in her Wales about 11 years ago, where she lived as a servant in a gentleman's family; that a few years after they became acquainted, he induced her to emigrate with him to New-York, and that she passed for his wife. Lately he has been much troubled in consequence of JULIA'S resorting to low places in Cherry-street, and feeling that perhaps the peculiar relation she occupied to him induced her to prostitute herself,—he determined to marry her, and that they accordingly called for that purpose at the house of the priest of St. Peter's Church (Catholic) yesterday morning, but the priest told them to call again, accompanied by proper witnesses, and he would marry them. The two then returned home, and RONAN, went out. He returned in a short time and found the woman apparently packing up her things, and a quarrel ensued, during which RONAN feeling that the woman did not care for him snatched up the hatchet and inflicted the wounds, and then proceeded to the Station-house and surrendered himself. He also says that they have a child three years old, and that the woman has tried every means to induce the little one to hate him.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF CURRENCY.—The Hon. AMASA WALKER, of Massachusetts, addressed a meeting of this Board last evening, at the Hall of the Historical Society, upon the subject of the currency. He assumed the object of the Board to be to ascertain what reforms, if any, were needed in the currency of the country, and to apply them. He referred to the wants of the year 1857–8, which were still fresh in the minds of all. In October, 1857, there was unexampled prosperity in every department of trade. In sixty days the whole of this prosperity was a magnificent ruin. Ships lay at the wharves without cargoes, manufactories stopped, crops were unsold, and almost universal stagnation and bankruptcy prevailed. The failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company punctured the great balloon of credit. The country then owed two hundred millions of dollars, which it was necessary to pay in money, not in cotton or wheat. There was, however, only fifteen per cent. of specie to eighty-five per cent. of credit, with which to pay this debt; or, in other words, only fifty-nine millions of specie to the four hundred millions of currency. The sudden and disastrous contraction by the Banks, and the crash which followed, was the natural result of a vicious and unsound system. The Banks acted in self-defence, to save themselves, and were not to be blamed; but their circulation was withdrawn at the very time it was needed. The conclusion of the whole matter was that the evil lay in a lack of specie in the currency, and the remedy against the recurrence of similar calamities was a currency made more of cash and less of credit. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. JAMES GALLATIN read a paper on the usury laws in reply to Mr. JOHN WHIPPLE, of Rhode Island.

MEATS, POULTRY AND PROVISIONS.—There is an abundance of meat of every kind, of poultry and provisions now in the retail markets, at prices ranging about the same as they have been during the past week. The best sirloin steaks can be had for 14 cents per pound, and the best roasting pieces for 17 cents. Mutton chops still bring 10 and 12 cents per pound, notwithstanding the suspicion that has been excited in relation to sheep from New-Jersey. The best veal cutlets go readily at 15 and 16 cents; they are selling excellent fresh pork at 11 cents; and if you want the very best Bologna sausages, you can have them for 25 cents. There are some to be had at half the price, but those who sell them at that, never allow any one to whistle near their stalls. You can get very good fowls for 12 cents a pound; and if you have a visitor who is sure to stay for supper, you can get a fair pair of "broilers" for 56 cents. Codfish bring 6 and 7 cents; eels, 10 and 12; striped bass, 12 to 18; brook trout are good at 50 cents, and Salmon trout at $1. Oysters are as usual; best butter, 28; cheese, 8 to 11; potatoes run from $1 to $1 75 per barrel, and other vegetables and fruits as they have been for some time past.

THE VARICK-STREET SHOOTING CASE.—MICHAEL O'BRIEN, the young man who was shot, on Tuesday evening, in the butcher shop of HENRY FORD, No. 202 Varick-street, as reported in Wednesday's TIMES, died, yesterday, at the Hospital. Coroner O'KEEFE made the preliminary arrangements for holding the inquest, which will be held to-day. The companions of O'BRIEN assert that the shooting did not occur during a struggle for possession of the gun, but that FORD deliberately shot the deceased. This statement is contradicted by Mr. FORD, who still alleges that the shooting was accidental. The deceased was 19 years of age, and resided with his mother in West Twelfth-street. A fair and reputable character is claimed for him by his friends, and they deny that he affiliated with thieves and other disreputable characters. He recently opened a restaurant in Forty-second-street. Although so very young, he has been an extensive traveler, having been twice to California, once to China, and only lately returned from Fraser's River.

THE PARDONING POWER.—City politicians will be interested in knowing the regulations Governor MORGAN has adopted with reference to the exercise of the pardoning power. Written notice must be served upon the District-Attorney of the county where the conviction was had, or on the Justice of Peace or of Special Sessions before whom the trial was held, and proof of such service must be presented before any application for pardon is presented. Notice of the application must be published four weeks in the State paper, and for the same length of time in the County paper nearest the town where the trial was held. In extraordinary cases the last provision may be dispensed with. The minutes of the trial or a statement of the case, prepared by the Judge, District-Attorney or Justice who tried the prisoner must be furnished, as well as a certificate of good conduct from the Warden of the Prison where the prisoner has been confined. It must also be stated whether any previous application has been made for pardon, as no case will be examined the second time unless new facts have been disclosed.

THE ICE CROP.—The prospect, thus far, is that the Ice Companies will not succeed in gathering their usual crops of ice. The depôts at New-Baltimore, Athens and Catskill, Tarrytown, Rondout and other places on the North River, are reported but about three-quarters full. At New-Rochelle they are little more than half full, and those in Connecticut are in about the same condition. At Rockland Lake they have had no better success; and in New Jersey the prospect is considered very bad. There is comfort, however, in the assurance that what has been collected is of excellent quality. And, besides, we may have another "cold snap" yet, that will be sufficient to fill up all the depôts. If we remember rightly, there was the same cry in the early part of the ice season last year, and yet, before Spring set in, there was a plentiful supply.

SKATING AT THE CENTRAL PARK.—The cold weather, which began Saturday, kept the Skating Pond at Central Park in fine condition until Tuesday. Monday several ladies distinguished themselves by their superior performances—among them were two from Vermont, where it is so cold that they have ice all the year around. Tuesday, a family of Prussians—father, mother, two sons and three daughters—all exceedingly graceful performers, attracted a great deal of attention. A gentleman and lady, understood to be brother and sister, the one clad in High and plaid, the other in Russian costume, won universal admiration. They were from Newtonville, near Boston, where it is said they have more of the same sort. The rain of yesterday afternoon will smooth the ice nicely and prepare it for another cold snap.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Officer HERBERT, of the Sixth Ward, discovered a young man lying in a lumber-yard in Centre-street, near Canal-street, bleeding profusely from a wound in the shoulder. The young man was removed to the Station-house, and, on being questioned as to the cause of the wound, stated that his name was ABRAHAM LEACH; that he was 24 years of age, a native of the United States, and that he attempted to shoot himself through the heart with a pistol, but that the pistol slipped and shot him in the shoulder. He said he was tired of life, and refused to give any further information. He was removed to the New-York Hospital.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, and appointed 120 additional policemen. Captain DECAMP, with Sergeants RUSSELL, CLINTON, LUCAS and HICKS, were transferred from the Fourth Precinct to the (new) Twenty-third Precinct, where a new Station-house having been just completed in Eighty-sixth-street, the event was celebrated by a clam-chowder jollification yesterday. Capt. WATERBURY takes the place of Capt. DECAMP in the Fourth Precinct. ROBT. ROLSTON, of the Twenty-fourth Precinct, was dismissed from the Department, and WM. H. BENNETT was reinstated. Several delinquent policemen were fined, and the Board adjourned to Wednesday next, at 3 P. M.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Board met yesterday afternoon, Mr. CURTISS in the Chair. Mr. A. A. LOW, the newly-appointed Commissioner in the place of Governor MORGAN—resigned—appeared and took his seat. No business was transacted. From the weekly statement it appears that there arrived during the week ending Feb. 2, 1,037 emigrants, making a total for the year of 3,973, against 3,053 to the same date last year. In the institution on Ward's Island there are 1,153 inmates, and in the Marine Hospital 60. The balance of the commutation fund on hand is $8,056 57. The Board have their annual report now under consideration.

THE SERVANT-GIRL SHOOTING CASE.—BRIDGET LEDDY, the girl who was shot by her employer, HENRY BERNARD, the pawnbroker, in Third-avenue, in mistake for a burglar, was much better yesterday, and considerable hope is now entertained of her recovery. The revolver from which the shot was fired was formerly owned by WILSON EDWARDS, an ex-policeman of the Seventeenth Ward. Mr. EDWARDS says that each barrel contained two bullets, which statement explains the mystery of the two bullet-holes discovered in the neck of the unfortunate girl, besides verifying the statement of Mr. BERNARD that he fired but once.

FREE SCIENTIFIC INSTRUCTION FOR THE PEOPLE.—PETER COOPER has granted the use of the large upper hall of the Cooper Institute to the Philosophical Society of the Mechanics' Institute, for the purpose of giving free scientific instruction by means of conversational meetings, upon subjects connected with science and art, with experiments, illustrations, &c. The meetings will be held every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. The subject for this evening will be —*Coal, its origin.*

THE LAST ELM-STREET TRAGEDY.—The sailor, WM. F. BAKER, who was stabbed in the abdomen and other parts of the body a few nights since by JAMES LYNCH, with whom he boarded at the corner of Elm and Pearl streets, expired at the Hospital yesterday. It will be remembered that BAKER and his wife boarded with LYNCH, and that the former expressed a determination to take board elsewhere, when LYNCH, who is a shoemaker, seized a large shoe-knife and inflicted the stabs referred to.

DIED IN A HOSPITAL.—MADISON DE CHARLOTTE died yesterday at the Bellevue Hospital from congestion of the brain, caused by drinking to excess. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts. The deceased has wealthy and influential friends residing in Trenton, N. J. He came to this City a short time ago, contracted a habit of excessive dr

FROM KANSAS.

Captain Montgomery's Lecture on the Affairs of Southern Kansas.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1859.

As was predicted, the meeting held at the Congregational Church last evening, to hear Captain MONTGOMERY lecture upon the "History of the late Affairs in Southern Kansas," was the largest of the season. Every nook and corner of the house was literally packed, and the audience was of a higher character than usually convenes for any purpose. Every clergyman from the city and its vicinity; the most of the members of the Legislative Assembly; a goodly number of goodly ladies, and the bone and sinew of our population in the best sense, were all there.

They organized by electing the Hon. J. HARDING, of the Council, Chairman, and T. D. THACHER, Secretary. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. BISHOP, and about 7 o'clock the Chairman introduced to the audience Captain JAMES MONTGOMERY, of Linn County. He was received upon the stand with deafening applause, and as soon as order was restored he proceeded with his narrative. There were but few present who had ever heard him speak, and curiosity was at the highest pitch to learn what the man could say and how he could say it. Some went to see a paragon, others a dreamer; some went to panegyrize, others to cavil. What they did see and hear will appear sufficiently obvious upon reading a synopsis of the lecture.

He made no apology for his want of time to arrange an analytic discourse, nor for his appearing in the costume of a primitive son of the West, but proceeded at once to say that Southern Kansas had passed through similar trials to those in the more northern districts, so graphically preserved in history. Said he, "Your history is written, ours is not." The same law-and-order force had been known there that formerly acted so prominent a part in other directions. The law was, "Kansas is ours;" the order, "We will have it—peaceably, if we can, forcibly, if we must." This law-and-order party, when first known, were in pursuit of the Free-State men, and the contest was continued in 1856, until every Free-State man was compelled to leave Linn and Bourbon Counties. The victors were then known as the Texan Rangers. JOHN CALHOUN, who was one of the actors, said laws were not made for Free-State men, but for the Pro-Slavery men, and with them they intended to override and conquer the country. Hundreds of quiet settlers were thus forced to flee for their lives, leaving behind them fine improvements, cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep by the hundred.

Among those who thus left was a Mr. STONE who lost several hundred dollars worth of personal property. His claim was soon after taken by a Mr. SOUTHWOOD. This was on the Little Osage, in the Spring of 1857. Soon after a large Free-State emigration set in that direction, including a colony from Vermont. Mr. STONE very soon resolved to return to his claim, and these new settlers all encouraged him to do so, promising him protection. STONE did return, but at first did not attempt to drive SOUTHWOOD from the claim. SOUTHWOOD'S wife one day got into a quarrel with Mrs. STONE because she got water from the well her husband dug. This led to a schism, and the neighbors took the matter up and ordered SOUTHWOOD to leave.

This was the beginning of a new era. For the first time Pro-Slavery men were ordered off, and immediately a meeting was held by the *gentry* around Fort Scott. At this time many of the most notorious border ruffians in other sections of Kansas had taken refuge in Fort Scott, and when this meeting met they resolved to attack and kill STONE, and reinstate SOUTHWOOD. One hundred and fifty men from the Fort came for that purpose, but were repulsed by a handful of men who had taken quarters in STONE'S house. They came back with reinforcements, but were again repulsed. After this, all was comparatively quiet until the District Court met at Fort Scott, when numerous indictments were found against the inhabitants on the Osage upon various charges, such as "unlawful assembling," "firing of arms," &c. For want of bail, some were imprisoned upon these sham pretexts, and among them Captain BAYNE. Judge WILLIAMS refused personal security in these cases, but demanded the *hard cash* to the amount of $800 in each case, until a party of "Abolitionists" was seen approaching their town, when the Judge very suddenly understood it to be *unconstitutional* to exact exhorbitant bail, and offered to take anything he could get. Without difficulty, Captain BAYNE was soon free upon personal bail.

Captain M. gave numerous illustrations, showing clearly that no Free-State man could get justice in the Courts; but that it became a system of oppression, to extort from $50 to $100 for every trumped-up charge that could be conceived by a seedy lawyer, who was nigh starving for business. The settlers therefore organized what was called a Squatters' Court, on the Osage, about one year ago, where they tried men somewhat after the Fort Scott standard in the way of charges. The Free-State men brought their grievances before this Court, until at length Marshal LITTLE came upon them with a *posse* of about thirty men, and ordered them to *surrender*. The honorable Court (?) refused, and answered that they were prepared for the alternative. It soon came, and less than ten men advanced upon the *posse* and put them to flight.

Next came the troops into Southern Kansas, and from that hour the troubles increased. Immediately after the dragoons reached the Fort, a Free-State man named JOHNSON, living there and owning a store, was robbed and came nigh losing his life. He was to be hung or shot, and Major CLARK was called upon to decide which. He decided in favor of shooting, but JOHNSON miraculously escaped from their grasp and ran for help. Free-State men rallied to his relief—they marched into Fort Scott, but the bad men all fled, and the rest all begged for protection. No one was harmed, and no property disturbed. They stayed long enough to get breakfast. No insult was offered any one, and, finding none but friends to encounter, they soon left, impressed with another example of Fort Scott justice.

The Pro-Slavery men next formed a secret plan to rid the country once more of "Abolitionists," and, on learning this fact, the Free-State men determined to act promptly and get the field first. It was then that guerilla parties were first organized in that country. The murder of DENTON and HEDRICK by Pro-Slavery men, and the shooting of ZENNALT by Free-State men, were the next sad events. Every few nights gangs of citizens and troops from Fort Scott sallied out into the country to rob and plunder whatever belonged to a Free-State man. The people around the Fort soon grew sick of the troops and wanted them to leave. Not long after this a collision took place on the Marmaton between the troops under Captain ANDERSON and a citizens' force under Captain MONTGOMERY, in which Uncle Sam was badly whipped. About that time the Deputy Marshal of the District wrote a dispatch to Governor DENVER, in which he used the following language: "The troops are of no service. A small force cannot take the bandits, and large bodies move too slow. The people will not respect them. Were I the culprit in irons, I could not be more powerless than I am." This message was intercepted and read by MONTGOMERY, and by it he learned that the field was acknowledged to be his, or rather the settlers'. The Captain thought this would be a favorable time to write to Governor DENVER inviting him to come down there *to get at the truth*, for he evidently was in a mist. DENVER did go down, and the notable Denver Treaty, so much misquoted, was the result. DENVER was anxious to conciliate, and offered them more than they asked for. He made it in behalf of the people in good faith, and kept it sacred until it was broken in various ways by the other party. The Governor promised them Free-State officers—but National Democrats were given them. His men were indicted for old offences, once buried with the bygones, and he was attacked himself at midnight, before he took the first step in retaliation.

Captain M. then alluded to the disruptions that have taken place during the last few weeks, the particulars of which have been already published. He spoke of all he had done so impartially that some might think he would do better to conceal some of the details. His whole course was the result of necessity, as he described it, and his unbroken narrative proved clearly that he has always, and does still, act only on the defensive.

The effect of this lecture has been very great. Hundreds will now applaud who have heretofore condemned him, and not the first man who heard him has yet been found to take exceptions to his policy or doubt the truthfulness of his recital. His style was so humble and unostentatious that it entirely conquered the prejudice of all those who expected to find him a man that fed on raw heads and bloody bones, and breathed nothing but exploded gunpowder. He was often cheered during the evening, and for two hours and a half he held the large audience in more perfect silence than any other man in Lawrence could do. Governor MEDARY was somewhat nettled when he first heard that the Captain intended to lecture, but now since he has learned that he was rather sparing of his *truths* about Kansas Governors, he feels a relief, and this morning greeted MONTGOMERY in a friendly manner. At the time of the lecture no bail had been given, still MONTGOMERY was at large, and this again troubled some of the dignitaries, but to-day Dr. DANFORD, of Linn County, and T. R. RONBERTS, of Fort Scott, (both among his former traducers,) and other gentlemen of this city, became his security, and he has now left for home.

There is nothing late from the South, and there is every reason to believe that the last war-note is sounded. MONTGOMERY goes home as heartily resolved on peace as any man in Kansas can be. No family has suffered more than his, or are more destitute of the necessary comforts of even a border life.

Captain BROWN is on his way out of the Territory, and it is supposed that his late *family* are with him. The Legislature affords nothing of public interest. They will be obliged to adjourn again with half their work undone. A new Constitutional Convention bill is forthcoming.

RANDOLPH.

Arrests on suspicion have been made in the matter of the bold robbery of the Treasurer of Coshocton County, Ohio. There is great excitement over the affair in the County.

Our Laws of Divorce—Necessity of some Change in their Provisions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the commencement of every session of our State Legislature, for many years past, one or more bills are introduced enlarging the causes for which "Divorces may be decreed and marriages be dissolved," but it seems that every effort in this direction meets with but little encouragement. Whilst this State persistently adheres to the commandment, "Thou shalt not commit adultery," and rests upon this cause alone as the ground of legal interference, every other State in the Union makes various offences the grounds for final divorce. A commitment to the State Prison for a given number of years; habitual drunkenness; abandonment, &c., are causes; and in Indiana divorces are granted for *any cause* that shall be deemed sufficient in the judgment of the Supreme Court.

The policy of this State seems to be, that any enlargement of the causes for divorce will tend to demoralize society, whilst our neighboring States believe that morality is best subserved by separating all husbands and wives who cannot, or will not, live happily together. It is a question that invites the most serious consideration—one which has powerful advocates on both sides among our most learned and able ministers of the gospel.

It is a great misfortune that upon a subject so important to the well-being of all society as this, that some uniform system could not exist throughout the United States. Our Courts are constantly filled with cases growing out of what is called "Foreign Divorces,"—not only large estates, but the legitimacy of many children are constantly involved. As a generally understood rule of law, the decrees of our State must be respected by all the other States; but upon the subject of divorces, this State has always held that a decree declared in any other State, against either the husband or the wife who resided at the time in this State, and who made no defence to the proceeding for the divorce instituted out of this State, is null and void. To avoid the law as laid down by the Courts of this State, very many unhappy husbands, and sometimes dissatisfied wives, bid a final farewell to this State, go to the West, settle down, obtain their divorce, contract another marriage, and rear another family of children. I know of an instance at this moment, where a man in this City about twelve years ago led to the altar one of the handsomest ladies that at that time resided in Bond-street. Their union was, however, a continued series of broils and differences; upon no one question of domestic policy could they agree; there was, to all appearances, a settled hatred existing between them. Finally the husband resolved to sever what he thought to be an unrighteous union, and suiting the action to the word, on the 1st of May, 1854, he left his wife and two little girls of their marriage, and went to the west banks of the upper Mississippi, where he settled down upon a tract of land more extensive than his eye could compass. Within the first year he obtained a divorce from his wife in this City, who knew nothing of it until informed by a letter from him of the fact that he was again a single man; and if she had been apprized of his doings she had not a dollar to enable her to go into the far West to defend the suit. In a few months after he thus obtained his decree of divorce he was married to a lady of the prairies, by whom he has now two promising boys. At the last election he was chosen to represent the new State in the XXXVIth Congress. The first poor wife and her two children are now in this City entirely destitute of the means of support. Our Courts can issue no process to reach her husband outside of this State, and if she could raise the means to seek him in the West, the Courts there, who have granted him his divorce, would protect him against her. He has become alienated from his two girls in this City in consequence of a trial in one of our Courts upon a writ of *habeas corpus*.

It seems that whilst these girls were quite small, one of them an infant of but two years old, the father separated from his wife for some months, during which time he brought the writ to obtain the custody of the children. The Court finding them comfortable with the mother and of tender age, refused to change their custody, but ordered the father to pay a weekly amount for the mother's and their support. This order to compel a father to support his own children, but whose society and guidance is forbidden him, is the most torturing in its character that ever afflicted man; it works upon the mind with a mechanical magic. In this instance it caused the father to turn his back forever upon his native city. By his will his western wife and children will heir at his death all his property, which is now estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This is an evidence of the cruelty inflicted, for the want of uniform laws throughout the United States, upon this the most sacred of all earthly subjects.

ORASMUS.

The New Navy-Pay Bill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are some points in Mr. MALLORY'S bill for the increase of the pay of Naval Officers, that ought to be fatal to its passage.

1. It gives an *annual* increase of pay to one class of officers, while the pay of others is not so increased. Captains, commanders, lieutenants, masters, passed midshipmen, are worthy persons no doubt, but the reasons for increasing their pay *annually* for life, while all other grades are left out of the category, do not suggest themselves to persons acquainted with the service. The officers above-named do not compose the Navy.

2. The proposed increase is distributed unequally among the different grades, and therefore unjustly. Take, for example, the flag-ship of the Paraguay Expedition. The new bill increases the pay of the Commodore $2,080; the Fleet Surgeon, $675; the First-Lieutenant, who is, in age, the junior of the Surgeon by twenty years, probably, $795, and the Chaplain not a single dime. The ground on which an increase of pay is asked for, is the increased expense of living. But how does it happen that this increase is so large with a commodore, is very moderate on a surgeon, swells out again on a lieutenant, and entirely collapses on a chaplain? The bill of Mr. MALLORY is evidently a shocking deformity, and cannot fail of being condemned by right-minded men.

The truth is, in arranging the pay-bill, a certain line of officers, (they call themselves "sea-officers,") have had too much influence. To give an officer a decent support for himself and family, should be the basis of a pay-bill. Why should the shelter, food, clothing and education of one class of officers cost twice or three times as much as for another class. The present pay-bill is unjust because of its partiality, and the proposed bill of Mr. MALLORY will increase the injustice. Take as an example the commanders (not the commodores) at our Navy-yards. They have a house furnished by Government, free of rent, and $2,100 *per annum*. There is another class of officers at these yards, who, in point of education and social position, are the equals of commanders, who have no free house-rent and only $1,500 *per annum*. Mr. MALLORY proposes to increase the pay of the former by the amount of from $1,260 to $1,550, according to the time they have been in the service, while the pay of the latter remains unincreased by a penny. That is to say, commanders will receive on an average $3,500 *per annum* and free rent, while a chaplain gets $1,500 and will have to pay $500 for a house.

We do not mean to intimate by this that commanders are at fault, for we believe they would be glad to see all their brother officers well paid; but the fault lies with those men at Washington who are more impressed by the influences that military men can bring to bear than by any that civilians in the service can command.

The fact that lieutenants and all other officers receiving the same pay, ($1,500,) or less, ought to have their pay increased, cannot be disputed; but instead of this double-action bill of Mr. MALLORY, the thing should have been accomplished by giving such officers a round sum, say $50 per month additional pay.

SAN JOSE.

Excellent Sentiments on the Necessity of National Economy—Letter from Mr. Buchanan.

WHEATLAND, Feb. 23, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: * * * On what issues, then, can we go before the country, and confidently calculate upon the support of the American people at the approaching Presidential election? I answer unhesitatingly that we must fall back, as you suggest, upon those fundamental and time-honored principles which have divided us from our political opponents since the beginning, and which, from the very nature of the Federal Constitution, must continue to divide us from them to the end. We must inscribe upon our banners a sound regard for the preserved rights of the States, a strict construction of the Constitution, a denial to Congress of all powers not clearly granted by that instrument, and a rigid economy in public expenditures.

These expenditures have now reached the *enormous sum of* FIFTY MILLIONS *of dollars per annum*, and unless arrested in their advance by the strong arm of the Democracy of the country, may, in the course of a few years, reach ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS. The appropriation of money to accomplish great national objects sanctioned by the Constitution, ought to be on a scale commensurate with our power and resources as a nation; but its expenditure ought to be conducted under the guidance of enlightened economy and strict responsibility. *I am convinced that our expenses ought to be considerably reduced below the present standard*, not only without detriment, but with positive advantage both to the government and the people.

An excessive and lavish expenditure of public money, though in itself highly pernicious, is nothing when compared with the disastrous influence it may exert upon the character of our free institutions. *A strong tendency towards extravagance is the great political evil of the present day*, and this ought to be firmly resisted. Congress is now incessantly importuned from every quarter to make appropriations for all sorts of projects. *Money, from the national treasury, is constantly demanded to enrich contractors, speculators and agents*; and these projects are gilded over with every allurement which can be imparted to them by ingenuity and talent. Claims which had been condemned by former decisions, and had become rusty with age, have been again revived, and have been paid, principal and interest. Indeed, there seems to be one general rush to obtain money from the treasury on any and every pretence.

What will be the inevitable consequence of such lavish expenditure? *Are they not calculated to disturb the nicely-adjusted balance between the Federal and State Governments*, upon the preservation of which depend the harmony and efficiency of our system? Greedy expectants from the Federal Treasury will regard with indifference, if not with contempt, the Governments of the several States. *The doctrine of State-rights will be laughed to scorn by such individuals as an obsolete abstraction, unworthy the enlightened spirit of the age.* The corrupting power of money will be felt throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the Democracy, led on by the Hero and Sage of the Hermitage, will have in vain put down the Bank of the United States, *if the same fatal influence for which it was condemned shall be exerted and fostered by means drawn from the public treasury.*

To be liberal with their own money, but sparing of that of the republic, was the glory of distinguished public servants among the ancient Romans. When this maxim was reversed, and the public money was employed by artful and ambitious demagogues to secure their own aggrandizement, genuine liberty soon expired. It is true that the forms of the republic continued for many years, but the animating and inspiring soul had fled forever. I entertain no serious apprehensions that we shall ever reach this point, yet we may still profit by their example.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I remain your friend and fellow-citizen.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

DEATH OF MR. PRESCOTT.

Remarks of the Hon. Geo. Bancroft at the Historical Society.

MR. PRESIDENT: With deepest grief we have heard of the death of WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT, the illustrious historian, the cherished and honored member of this Society. The news has fallen upon us most suddenly and unexpectedly; we had scarcely risen from the perusal of the volume which he has just published, and we found there evidence of an ever-increasing creative power, richness of expression, a style of narrative of irresistible interest, a masterly capacity for analysis and combination, fit to draw the picture of a kingdom or a people. The world was just beginning to bear to him the honors which his last and ablest production had deserved, when the tidings broke upon us that he had ceased to be mortal.

"He is gone and hath not left his peer."

It has been common to refer to sudden death as teaching "what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue." On this occasion such words are out of place. PRESCOTT passed his life in the pursuit of truth, which in its own nature is unchangeable, and so he connected himself with that which is eternal, securing to his character and his career a solid reality and an enduring existence in the memory of his fellow-men. Neither can we regard the moment of his death, however sad for us, as altogether inopportune for himself. He had just completed the publication of the volume which even now is enchaining the attention of the intelligent wherever the English language is known; so that he passed away like a great commander who falls in the hour of victory, when the heat and contest and dangers of the day are over. That his last great work has not been carried out to the end which he contemplated, is a loss to the world. We may grieve not to have from his pen the full history of the formation of the Republic of the Netherlands, and especially that the story of the Armada, with the fate of that stupendous enterprise against Protestantism and England, should not have been displayed by one whose rare talent for the vivid representation of outward scenes was unequaled. But at whatever time PRESCOTT might have been called from earth, he would have left some work unfinished; for he belonged to the class of men of that delicate organization which leaves it impossible for them to live for themselves alone, but makes of their powers, not private possessions, but gifts to the world; and at whatever time he might have received from the great Workmaster his summons, so long as consciousness remained, he would have still been found a laborer; ever to the last obedient to the law of duty.

It has been said that the injury to his eyesight caused his devotedness to the career of letters. I hardly think so. From his earliest years, he was earnest in the study of all that was purest and noblest and best in modern and ancient literature. The first time that I can recall having seen him, was at Harvard College, as he pronounced a Latin ode that he had written to Spring; and his polished lines had a grace and elegance which at that early day pointed out distinctly the course of life to which he was called. When the effects of an accident that affected his sight became aggravated by a severe illness, the inward light shone all the more refulgent in his well-prepared mind, and its chambers became bright with the clear vision of the purposes which he was to fulfill. He disciplined himself for the execution of the great designs which he then conceived, with the largest comprehensiveness of industry. While he gathered books from all quarters and ransacked the recesses of public archives and private collections of manuscripts for materials, he drew still more closely his intimacy with the ancient classics, and with modern literature, not of France and England only, but of Spain and Italy. He made, moreover, a special study of the historic art; not merely by reading the works of illustrious historians, but by the study and solitary meditation of what had been said best on the manner of writing history. His eyesight was impaired, not destroyed; so that in all the works which he had printed, he was able at some stages of their preparation to read for two or three hours each day. He compensated the necessity of using so much the eyes of others by a wonderful development of his powers; he gained the faculty of attention in its highest perfection, and his memory took such a fast hold of the knowledge that came to him through the ear, that it remained with him in exact and well-defined outlines, as if it had been written with a diamond pen on tablets of steel.

His habits were methodically exact; retiring early and ever at the same hour, he rose early alike in Winter and in Summer at the appointed moment, rousing himself instantly, though in the soundest sleep, at the first note of his alarm bell; never giving indulgence to lassitude or delay. To the hours which he gave to his pursuits he adhered as scrupulously as possible, never lightly suffering them to be interfered with; now listening to his reader; now dictating what was to be written; now using his own eyes sparingly for reading; now writing by the aid of simple machinery devised for those who are in darkness; now passing time in thoughtfully revolving his great theme. For this reason, at the period of his life when he rode much on horseback—and he was an excellent and fearless rider—it was his choice and his habit to go out alone; and in his stated exercise on foot, you might be sure that, when by himself, his mind was shaping out work for the rest of the day. In this way, systematic in his mode of life, he proceeded onward, and still onward, till the eyes of the world were turned with admiration on the genial scholar, who, with placid calmness, courageously trampled appalling difficulty under foot, and gained the first place among his countrymen as the historic instructor of mankind.

The excellence of his productions is, in part, transparent to every reader. Compare what he has written with the most of what others have left on the same subjects, and PRESCOTT'S superiority beams upon you from the contrast. The easy flow of his language, and the faultless lucidity of his style, may make the reader forget the unremitting toil which the narrative has cost; but the critical inquirer sees everywhere the fruits of investigation rigidly pursued, and an impartiality and soundness of judgment, which give authority to every statement and weight to every conclusion.

Each of PRESCOTT'S works has a charm of its own; the first has the special attraction that belongs to the earliest but thoroughly matured fruit of his youthful aspirations. In the *Conquest of Mexico*, a subtle, scarce perceptible, yet all-pervading warmth, underlies the style of the whole work, running through every sentence from the first to the last. The plastic power of the author in moiding crude and incongruous and forbidding materials into shape and unity and life, appears most conspicuously in the *Conquest of Peru*. In his last work we discern in the highest degree the hand of the master. Years seemed only to renew the freshness of his talent, enhance the brilliancy of his coloring, and confirm the vigor of his grasp. I remember hearing BRYANT, in his eulogy on FENNIMORE COOPER, speak with wondering admiration of the undimmed lustre of invention which he displayed in one of his works written when he was more than fifty years old. PRESCOTT'S last volume was finished after he was sixty, and it is a perfect model of skill in narration. Every statement is the result of most elaborate research, and yet, as he passes from court to country, from valley to mountain ranges, from Spain to the Levant, among Moors and Turks and Christians and corsairs from Barbary, his movements are as easy and graceful as those of the hummingbird as it roves after honey among the flowers of Summer; and his pictures of battles are as vivid as though the sun had taken them in its brightest colors at the very moment they were raging.

In the writings of PRESCOTT his individual character is never thrust on the attention of his readers; but, as should ever be the case in a true work of art, it appears only in glimpses, or as an abstraction from the whole. Yet his personality is the source of the charm of his style, and all who knew him will say, he was himself greater and better than his writing. While his histories prove him to have felt that he owed his time to the service of mankind, everything about him marked him out to be the most beloved of companions, and the life and joy and pride of society.

His personal appearance itself was singularly pleasing, and won for him everywhere in advance a welcome and favor. His countenance had something that brought to mind "the beautiful disdain" that hovers on that of the Apollo. But, while he was high-spirited, he was tender and gentle and humane. His voice was like music, and one could never hear enough of it. His cheerfulness reached and animated all about him. He could indulge in playfulness, and could also speak earnestly and profoundly; but he knew not how to be ungracious or pedantic. In truth, the charms of his conversation were unequaled, he so united the rich stores of memory with the ease of one who is familiar with the world.

In his friendships he was most faithful: true to them always true to the last; never allowing his confidence to be so much as ruffled by the noisy clamors of calumny, or by rivalry, or by differences of opinion. In the management of his affairs he was prudent and considerate; in his expenditures liberal to all about him, and to those in want, ever largely generous, having an open hand, but doing good without observation. His affections rested early and happily on the congenial object of his choice, and the rosy light of his youth, never dimmed by a cloud, went with him all his way through life.

Brothers of the Historical Society, I see among you those who knew PRESCOTT as a friend; we join the cultivated world in honoring his memory, we mingle our tears with those of his family. Standing as it were by his grave, we cannot recall anything in his manner, his character, his endowments or his conduct, that we could wish changed. If he had faults, his associates loved him too well to find them out. We one of us know of his writing one line that he could wish to blot, or uttering a word of which the echo need be suppressed. Those of us who are growing old must bear in mind that he has gone but a little before us; his spirit speaks to you, young men, charging you to emulate him in the culture of intelligence and the practice of virtue.

Murders, Trials, and Acts of Violence.

THE BARRELED CORPSE CASE.

At Chicago, the German, HENRY JUMPERTZ, who murdered his wife a year ago, put her body in a barrel, and sent it to New-York, is on trial for the crime. The District-Attorney, in opening the case, stated the case for the prosecution:

"Evidence would show that two years ago the prisoner became acquainted with deceased. That an intimacy sprung up between them, and they afterwards lived together in fornication and adultery. An unpleasant notoriety was caused. The woman was about to become a mother, and, at the prisoner's suggestion, they went to Milwaukee in June, 1857. He there found work as a barber, they living together, at first claiming to be brother and sister, but, as her confinement approached, laying aside all concealment, and passing as man and wife. They so continued for some months.

In the Fall of 1857 the prisoner returned to Chicago, and found employment with FRAZZA & BIBOLLA, under the Matteson House. He went back to Milwaukee, made arrangements for deceased by hiring a house and giving her provisions, &c., for seven months' time, and then returned to work as above, being still in their employ up to the time of his arrest. At first he boarded on Lasalle-street, near Madison, but on and from Feb. 10, 1858, he hired and occupied the room No. 30 in Pomeroy's Building, on South Water-street, near Clark-street bridge, overlooking the river, cotemporaneously with which he wrote to deceased to dispose of her effects at Milwaukee and come to Chicago—to come *veiled*, to speak to no one, and that he would meet her at the dépôt.

The evidence will show that on these instructions deceased came to Chicago, her landlord refunding $20 in abatement of rent paid to July 1, 1858. The prisoner met her. The draymen who took her baggage to the room, on the 3d of March, will testify that she paid him fifty cents at this room, No. 30, the last time she was seen alive by other persons than JUMPERTZ.

The next evidence introduced is to come from New-York City, where, on the 2d of April, a barrel is found at a railroad dépôt, directed to 'W. J. JENNINGS, No. 130 Lispenard-street.' No such person and no such number has been found, the barrel is returned, and remains uncalled for at the dépôt. An examination is held, and suspicion excited. It is found to contain a dismembered human body—that of a woman. Coroner HILLS, of New-York, who will be put upon the stand, will testify as to the inquest which followed. Detectives follow up the course of that barrel; their traces end here in Chicago, and by Officers REHM and BRADLEY is so carefully followed that the prisoner was arrested. In his possession were found a clock, a saw, a hatchet, a chisel, with marks as of a bloody hand upon the handle. Prisoner is identified by the man who received the barrel at the Michigan Central Railroad dépôt here."

Several witnesses from New-York have been examined; among others, Detective MASTERSON, who testified as follows:

Hugh Masterson sworn—Live in New-York City; am a Detective Policeman; recollect seeing a barrel containing human remains at the Hudson River dépôt; on the 2d of April, I was passing through Canal-street, in the neighborhood of the dépôt, when my attention was drawn to the barrel by a Fifth Ward Policeman, telling me that there was some human person in that barrel; I afterward saw the barrel in the dépôt; it was headed up the same as any ordinary liquor barrel; the bung was out; saw the barrel again about the 18th of May; Marshal Rehm was there from Chicago in search of a dead body; I found the body on Ward's Island, an island surrounded by water, in the City and County of New-York, and used as a Potter's Field; I disinterred the body, except the head, and brought it to New-York; the head was in Bellevue Hospital, in charge of a physician; John O'Brien was with me when the body was disinterred; the clothing and barrel were got at the dead-house; I repacked the body in the barrel and the same clothes; we had to wait an hour or so for the head belonging to the body; the next thing done was that we examined the head and that portion of the neck attached to it; observed no mark on it; I took charge of the remains until they were shipped to Chicago; I delivered it to Marshal Rehm. [Witness identified the barrel.]

John O'Brien, keeper of the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital, was called, and testified: Live in the city of New-York; am keeper of the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital; have had charge of it two years and a half; remember receiving a barrel there containing the remains of a human body; the barrel was open when it was delivered to me; I took the body from the barrel; the body was in a pretty good state of preservation; was cut up, etc. [Witness described the contents of the barrel, connecting the chain of identity.] There was a piece of tape twisted like around the arm; it was an inch or so wide, I suppose, but doubled like; I washed the articles of clothing; I put the body in a coffin and buried it, except the head; that was kept in the dead-house, preserved in alcohol; I kept the articles of clothing and the barrel in the dead-house; I saw the same body afterwards, five or six weeks, on Ward's Island; Officer Masterson and the boatmen who took the body away assisted in digging it up; it was the same body; we took it back to the dead-house and put it back into the barrel with the clothes; the head was also put in; it was the same head; [witness identified the barrel;] I delivered the barrel, after the remains were put back, to the man who brought it to me—the man who drives the dead wagon; did not see Mr. Rehm there; Officer Masterson was not there when I delivered it to him; he said it was to be sent to Chicago.

A HARDENED MURDERER.

In the Circuit Court at Towsontown, Maryland, on Saturday, Jan. 8, the motion for a new trial in the case of MARION CROPPS, convicted of the murder of Officer RIGDON, in Baltimore, last Fall, was overruled. The prisoner being placed at the bar, the Judge asked him if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him. The prisoner replied: "Yes, Sir; I desire to say a few words. Some of the witnesses and jurors perjured themselves in my case, and I have not had a fair trial. That is all I have to say, your Honor."

The Judge then addressed the prisoner at length on the fairness of his trial, the enormity of his crime, and the necessity of his preparation for death, and concluded by pronouncing sentence.

As soon as Judge PRICE concluded, the prisoner was taken from the box and conducted to a carriage, which immediately conveyed him to the city jail, where he is now awaiting the awful death to which he is sentenced. On the road he met NATHAN H. WARE, one of the jurors who tried him. As soon as he saw him he requested the officers to "hold up" and (using his own language) "let me kill the perjured —— of a ——. It is your fault that I have been convicted. O! Sheriff, let me get hold of that d—d scoundrel—all I ask is to take my satisfaction out of him, and then (pointing to a tree at the Cold Spring Hotel) you may hang me to that tree." Addressing the juror again, he said, "O! you —— of a ——, I can't settle with you now, but you will pay for it—never mind, d—n you, I have friends who will mark you."

The carriage was driven from the Cold Spring at a rapid rate and no more was said.

LYNCH LAW IN ILLINOIS.

The Pittsfield (Ill.) *Press*, Jan. 20, has the following story:

"Last Thursday night, between eight and nine o'clock, our usually quiet town was thrown into a terrible state of excitement. The notorious WILLIAM L. CHRYSOP, in company with nine other men from Calhoun County, went to the residence of his father-in-law, BENJAMIN BARNEY, for the purpose of forcibly carrying off his wife and child, a boy of about fourteen years of age. They rushed into the house to accomplish their purpose, when Mr. BARNEY, who was seated at a table reading, sprang for his gun, with the intention of defending himself against the murderers. He was prevented from reaching it, and WM. CHRYSOP presented a pistol at Mr. BARNEY'S breast, expressing his determination to shoot him if he did not tell him where his boy was. In the confusion which ensued, the boy made his escape and gave the alarm. In a very short time a large crowd of our citizens were on the ground, and arrested WM. CHRYSOP, JAS. CHRYSOP, JOHN RUHL and JOHN KNIGHT, and placed them in jail, where they at this writing remain. Six of the number escaped. Runners were dispatched for the Barry Vigilance Committee, and yesterday morning a large number of the Committee were in session here.

Just about sundown last evening, the Committee went to the jail, forced open the doors, and took out the two CHRYSOPS, RUHL and KNIGHT. Hundreds of our citizens stood by, and but two persons, R. W. SCANLAND and S. M. HAYS, Esqs., interfered to prevent the Committee from consummating their purpose. Unaided, however, they could accomplish nothing. The prisoners were marched out to a wagon provided for that purpose, and were driven off toward Washington or El Dara, from whence most of the Committeemen came. It was the general impression last night that WM. CHRYSOP would be hung before morning. What will be the fate of the rest, God only knows. WILLIAM CHRYSOP was arrested in California by the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, and sent out of the country for his crimes committed there."

COLD-BLOODED MURDER IN RISDEN, ILL.

The Chester (Ill.) *Herald and Press* says: "One of those cool, calculating murders which chill the blood, was committed in the vicinity of Risden, St. Clare County, on Friday night, Jan. 28. A man named BEADLE went to the house of his neighbor, a Mr. LEVI, with whom he had had some difficulty, fully prepared to commit the horrid deed of murder. He went, as the circumstances indicate, with his plans well matured. Approaching the fence in front of the house, he made a noise by breaking the palings, to induce his victim to open the door. The noise accomplished the expected end, the door swung open, and the wife of Mr. LEVI appeared in the entrance. The next moment a heavy charge of shot from the fatal gun was lodged in the breast of the unsuspecting woman. She lived but a short time, and there alone, with the gory form of his murdered wife, did the wretched husband pass the remainder of the night, fearing to leave the house, lest the villainous fiend lay in ambush without. His frantic shrieks were heard by some neighbors who lived at the distance of 300 yards, but owing to the fact that a grocery was kept near his house, they were accustomed to hear the boisterous shouts of the drunken broil, and paid him no regard. When morning came, he stole away to carry the shocking news to his neighbors.

The murderer remained in the neighborhood until the afternoon of the next day, when he made his escape. No information of him has yet been obtained. The cause of the murder was a dispute between the parties about a small tract of land."

TRIAL OF A WOMAN FOR THE MURDER OF HER HUSBAND.

At Troy, N. Y., Mrs. HARTUNG, a German woman, is on trial for poisoning her husband. The murder was committed several months ago. HARTUNG, who lived in Division-street, was confined to his bed with a cold, and small doses of poison was put into his medicine and victuals, at different times, for a week or two before death was produced. A few neighbors had their suspicions, but they were not

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breathed until too close an intimacy was discovered between Mrs. HARTUNG and a young German named RHINEMAN. Two or three weeks after the death, the two, together with her child, suddenly disappeared from the city. This confirmed the suspicions entertained; an examination was determined upon—the body exhumed, and traces of poison were most distinct. While the examination was progressing, RHINEMAN returned with the child, and was arrested. He is now in Jail. Mrs. HARTUNG was not detected until several weeks after, when a letter, written by her to her lover, but delivered to another man, bearing the same name, discovered her whereabouts to the police. She was arrested by ex-Sheriff BRAYTON, a few miles from New-York. She is about 28 years of age of medium stature, well formed, and prepossessing countenance, suggestive of anything rather than of cruel deeds. Her cheeks have lost some of their color since her imprisonment, but otherwise there is no outward indication that she fully appreciates her terrible position. Much interest is evinced by the German population in the progress of the trial. A number of German residents have subscribed for the purpose of raising a fund to defend RHINEMAN.

Tehuantepec Isthmus.

Special Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

MINATITLAN, Tehuantepec.
Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859.

The news by this mail is important in itself, and peculiarly interesting to the traveling public. All are aware that the only difficulty of the transit from the beginning has been the condition of some 15 miles of this end of the road. It will be learned with pleasure, therefore, that the Company have entered into a contract with responsible parties, Messrs. S. W. PRATT, JOHN K. STIMSON and H. S. BANNISTER, to put it at once in order. The contract with these gentlemen is, indeed, of a much more extensive character. It is for the construction of a new road, or the perfect repair of the old one, all the way to Puerta, 23 miles, and the construction of five new bridges, over the Tortugéra, Sarabia, Morgañé, Patchiné and Malatengo Rivers, including also the completion of the one just erected over the Jumuapa. The road is to be finished and ready for travel in 60 days, dating from the arrival of the next steamer from New-Orleans; the bridges by the 15th of July, before which they will not be needed.

The contractors engage, in the specified time, to put the road the entire distance, twenty-three miles, more or less, in perfect order for stage coaches, and to guarantee it as such, running all risks, whether from rains or otherwise, for the space of a year thereafter. The road-bed is to be eighteen feet wide, hard, smooth and well drained, with the necessary ditches; the hills brought down to the grade of one foot in fifteen; and the forests felled the space of fifty feet each side of the road. Their compensation for this part of the work is to be $18,400; to which $2,500 is to be added for the twelve months' guarantee, this being the sum at which the annual expenses of so much of the road are estimated.

The bridges are all to be what are known as lattice bridges, each giving a road way of 14 feet, those over the Sarabia and Malaténgo, each 150 feet space, those over the Tortugéra, Morgañé and Patchiné, 90. The total amount of trestle work will be about 500 feet, of lattice 570. The compensation for this will be $84,000. Total for the entire contract, $104,900.

The contractors are all enterprising men, experienced in the business, and enter upon their work with confidence. One of them, Mr. STIMSON, goes to the States in the present steamer to make arrangements for mechanics, of whom forty-five acquainted with bridge-work will be needed; also, to purchase stores, material, tools, horses, mules, whatever, indeed, may be wanted in the construction of the road and bridges. The purchases will all be made in New-Orleans. The men will be sought for in the Southwest and West, where it is believed

to sell Hudson River were accepted at 31½, buyer 60 days. Erie and Harlem Preferred were steady without a large business. The reaction in the latter from 44 to 36 ₱ cent., appears to be at a stand. This afternoon 36⅛ was paid. The whole list at the Second Board was stronger, with a speculative feeling the reverse of Tuesday afternoon at the close. Pacific Mail was done after the printed list, at 77½, cash, and 77½, seller 10 days; New-York Central at 82½, and that bid; Panama, 114¼@114¾; Rock Island 59, and Galena 69 ₱ cent. Reading, 48¾, cash.

In the new Federal Loan, the sales at the Board were $90,000 at 102⅛ ₱ cent. No further payments were made into the Sub-Treasury to-day on account of the Loan. In Missouri Sixes the transactions are large at 83¼@⅜ ₱ cent., and the sudden decline of 3 ₱ cent. within a few days has given an active distribution to the Stock to new parties on the Stock Exchange and to outside buyers. The other State Stocks sympathize, to a partial extent, though no considerable parcels are offering. Illinois Central Bonds are 87 ₱ cent. The other Railway Bonds were quiet.

The Market for Money is more settled, and the leading Stock Brokers are supplied to-day at 5 ₱ cent. at call, with a good offering toward the close of business. We find that the Bill Brokers have no pressure of prime paper since the change of rates, though the advance of 1 ₱ cent. is fairly established. In reference to demand loans, opinions differ in regard to the continuance of the 5 ₱ cent. rate, as the rule. The *Europa* took $572,000 in Gold. There is no packet on Saturday, the *Arago* being detained for further notice. Exchange 109¼@109¾.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec. at Ports	2,338,000	1,373,000	1,943,000	1,905,000	1,245,000
Ex. to G. B.	702,000	484,000	473,000	713,000	614,000
Ex. to France	299,000	178,000	195,000	232,000	137,000
Ex. to other F. P.	198,000	115,000	134,000	177,000	96,000
Total Export	1,199,000	777,000	802,000	1,122,000	847,000
Stk on hand	900,000	575,000	817,000	645,000	365,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports	148,000	83,000	101,000	88,000	121,000
Ex. to G. B.	51,000	47,000	58,000	76,000	43,000
Ex. to France	19,000	23,000	15,000	8,000	9,000
Ex. to other F. P.	21,000	8,000	9,000	9,000	6,000
Total Exports	91,000	77,000	82,000	93,000	58,000

Messrs. WRIGHT & Co., in their weekly Circular, remark:

"There is no change of opinion on this subject. The effect of a crop of 3,700,000 bales on price, seems to have been pretty well discounted in this country. We hear renewed complaints of inferior quality from New-Orleans; from Memphis, also, they write that a considerable portion of the stock consists of trashy and sandy Cotton."

The movement of the Banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n.
New-York, Jan. 29	$129,663,249	$93,837,915	$37,725,290	$7,483,642
Boston, Jan 31	58,991,600	20,598,000	7,888,700	6,224,000
Philadelphia, Jan. 31	36,310,080	17,557,809	6,138,245	2,709,311
New-Orleans, Jan. 22	21,417,167	24,505,953	16,280,663	11,324,464
Sub-Treas., N.Y., Jan. 29	.....	.....	7,230,004	.....
Total	$286,408,105	$156,501,766	$65,362,902	$27,611 417
Last week	286,128,408	157,857,753	64,163,583	27,756,379

The time closes on the 4th inst. for subscriptions to the Central Park 6 ₱ cent. Stock, to be issued by the City, having thirty years to run.

ST. LOUIS BANKS—JAN. 29, 1859.

Banks.	Circulation.	Exchange.	Specie.
Merchants'	$534,840	$792,600 14	$408,981 58
St. Louis	263,220	316,343 10	173,111 60
Southern	350,510	508,272 34	186,540 15
Mechanics'	401,365	429,554 24	171,818 25
Exchange	276,385	236,444 18	169,979 68
State	359,065	1,125,813 35	530,547 21
Jan. 29	$2,185,385	$3,409,027 35	$1,640,978 47
Jan. 22	2,116,870	3,331,191 46	1,584,543 81

The following is the last Weekly Statement of the Banks in New-Orleans:

Banks.	Loans. Jan. 22.	Loans. Jan. 15.	Specie. Jan. 22.	Specie. Jan. 15.
Citizens' Bank	4,810,178	4,754,458	4,392,781	4,216,950
Canal Bank	1,531,921	1,560,548	1,162,053	1,107,951
Louisiana	3,747,970	3,596,256	3 001,064	3,241,246
Louisiana State	4,782,765	4,514,546	4,882,559	4,588,998
Mech. & Trad	782,115	760,433	501,430	491,170
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,787,184	1,774,142	429,982	627,497
Southern Bank	168,188	149,682	396,249	425,698
Union Bank	1,433,312	1,417,184	439,583	580,329
Bank of J. Robb	441,919	389 488	213,698	265,443
Crescent City	1,100 404	1,187,80	310,894	262,924
Bank of America	840,211	800,29	546,475	137,604
Total	21,427,167	20,904,84(	16 280,663	16,343,810
	Increase $522,32		Decrease $63,147	

Banks.	Circulation. Jan. 22	Circulation. Jan 15.	Deposits. Jan. 22.	Deposits. Jan. 15.
Citizens' Bank	3,656,615	3,608,385	5,797,168	5,764,069
Canal Bank	1,132,220	1,132,220	1,235,113	1,266,344
Louisiana	780,209	790,619	5,214,704	5,138 467
Louisiana State	2,817,890	2,663,280	6,543,888	6,075,273
Mech. & Traders'	999,290	399,365	1,007,156	933,946
Bk. of N. Orleans	653,000	633,595	1,294,155	1,329,935
Southern Bank	275,825	278,535	673,599	843,002
Union Bank	643,635	639,605	969,907	1,046,377
Bank of J. Robb	373,275	370,435	424 443	450,568
Crescent City	171,875	164,465	554,120	575,692
Bank of America	241 810	238,785	893,791	843,430
Total	11,224,464	10,919,489	24,608,023	24,365 133
	Increase $304 975		Increase $342,889	

Banks.	Exchange. Jan 22.	Exchange. Jan. 15.	Due Dist. Banks. Jan. 22.	Due Dist. Banks. Jan. 15.
Citizens' Bank	2,147,205	2,283,589	376,350	491,817
Canal Bank	1,836,966	1,841,428	249,571	289,185
Louisiana	1,126,399	971,033	815,512	832,768
Louisiana State	1,167,692	1,144,341	215.971	254,309
Mech. and Trad	650,360	600,794	47,081	47,465
B'k of N. Orleans	682,181	643,414	113,404	24,171
Southern Bank	1,248,766	1,461,753	.....	.....
Union Bank	329,996	436,749	109 723	20,898
Bank of J. Robb	122,940	116,150	50,367	46,885
Crescent City	107,158	119,652	46 751	48 949
Bank of America	36,417	47,168	32,087	33,779
Total	9,492,871	9,666 071	2,056,817	2,070,176
	Decrease $173,200		Decrease $13,359	

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ 34 SHARES AMERICAN EXPRESS STOCK. 10 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance stock. For sale by VAN SCHAICK & DEFOREST, No. 20 Exchange-place.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. Sept. 24, 1858.

Real Estate.... TUESDAY, Feb. 1.

The balance of the so-called "Myer Tract" of Harlem property was sold to-day, as follows:

One lot on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue. W. R. FOSDICK, $730.

Three lots adjoining on the avenue. J. B. DEVOE, $490 each.

Two lots adjoining in the rear, souths'de of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street. WM. C. OSBORNE, $425 each.

One lot on the northeast corner One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street and Seventh-avenue. FOSDICK, $740.

Two adjoining on the avenue. JOHN EGAN, $525 each.

Three adjoining. READ, $500 each.

Two gores adjoining on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue. E. A. DUNN, $435 each.

Ten lots adjoining, in rear of avenue lots, north side One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street. OSBORN, $460 each.

Two adjoining. M. A. MITCHELL, $460 each.

Two lots in rear of Seventh-avenue lots, south side One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street. DUNN, $365 each.

Two adjoining, same price.

Three adjoining, $330 each.

Two adjoining. A. JENKINS, $320 each.

Two adjoining. S. W. TROTTER, $310 each.

Seven adjoining. W. F. BARNES. $310 each.

One lot on southwest corner Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street. READ, $560.

Five adjoining on avenue. Same, $410 each.

One lot in the rear of the Seventh-avenue lots, south side One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street. D. LAMAREAUX, $320.

Two adjoining. HENRY YOUNGLEIGH, $295 each.

Nine lots adjoining. EGAN, two at $280 each, two at $200 each, and five at $270 each.

One lot and four gores adjoining. HARVEY, $85 each.

Six lots in rear of Sixth-avenue lots, west side, and on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street. HILLYARD, $285 each.

Ten lots adjoining. FOSDICK, $300 each.

One lot adjoining. TROTTER, $300.

One lot on the northwest corner Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street. EGAN, $600.

Seven lots adjoining, being the balance of the front. READ, insides at $400 each; corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, $550.

The balance adjoining were gores bought by HENRY B. HAWLEY, EGAN, QUINLAN and MCCORMICK.

One lot on the northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue. FOSDICK, $535.

The remainder of the front was bought by Mr. READ, insides $405 each; corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, $535.

The lot in the rear of above, north side One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street. READ, $300.

One adjoining. Same, $275.

Two adjoining. WALTER BRADY, $275 each.

Also, in rear of above avenues, south side One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, nine lots. READ, $250 each.

One lot on the northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue. FOSDICK, $520.

Two adjoining. READ, $390 each.

Two gores adjoining. READ, $270 each.

Two gores in the rear. READ, $440 each.

Two through lots adjoining on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth streets (4 lots). Same, $240 each.

Four through lots (eight). READ, $225 each.

Two through lots adjoining. Same, $215 each.

Two through lots adjoining. QUINLAN, $170 each.

Two through lots. Same, $175 each.

The balance were gores adjoining, and bought by QUINLAN.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 89 bbls. Ashes, 5,080 bbls. Flour, 98 bush. Wheat, 3,145 bush. Corn, 5,900 bush. Oats, 1,609 bush. Malt, 2,990 pkgs. Provisions, 690 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are readily taken at $5 62½ for Pots and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Sales have been reported of 35 bbls. at our quotations, which buyers freely offer for more; but the principal holders are asking higher rates. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning 1,826 bbls., including 1,267 bbls. Pots and 559 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Has been in slack demand at feebly-sustained prices. Sales, to-day, 1,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	10½	10½	10½	10⅜
Middling, ₱ lb	12	12⅛	12¼	12⅜
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb	12¾	12⅞	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market continues quiet for State and Western Flour,—parties disagreeing about prices. The inquiry from the home trade is moderate, and speculators are not disposed to purchase freely at present. Holders refuse to make such concessions as would satisfy buyers. Hence the inactivity. Sales were made of 8,250 bbls.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$4 00@ 4 65
Superfine State	5 20@ 5 35
Extra State	5 75@ 6 00
Superfine Western	5 25@ 5 40
Fancy Ohio	5 50@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 90@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	6 00@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	6 25@ 6 35
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 75@ 8 75

Canadian Flour is scarce and inactive at $6 35@$7 20 for low to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Southern is in fair demand at about previous rates; sales 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $5 75@$6 10 for mixed to straight brands, and $6 15@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is moderately inquired for at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is more sought after and is firm; sales 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Puncheons of the latter are worth $19 50 each.

FRUIT—Raisins are in moderate request, including Layer at $2 90 and Bunch at $2 40 ₱ box. Other kinds are quiet at former rates.

GRAIN—Wheat is more inquired for, mainly by speculators, who, however, generally offer prices which holders refuse to accept. Hence, the transactions have been very moderate, comprising 6,000 bushels, including good White Michigan at $1 50, and prime to very choice White Kentucky at $1 65@$1 70 ₱ bushel. Other sales have been reported, but not definitely. Corn is doing better. For old mixed Western, in store, buyers offer 85c., while holders ask 87c.@88c., ₱ bushel. No sales have been reported. New Corn is in request, at firmer rates. Sales have been reported of 2,500 bushels, at 81c.@82c. for Yellow Jersey, and 83c.@84c. for Yellow Pennsylvania and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is quoted at from 80c.@86c. for inferior to prime Jersey and North River, ₱ bushel, with light receipts and a limited inquiry. Barley is quiet, yet stiffly held, at from 75c.@$1 for inferior to choice, ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand, at uniform quotations; Canadian and Prince Edward's Island, 63c.@65c.; Western, 61c.@64c.; State, 56c.@59c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 51c.@55c.; and Southern, at 48c.@53c. ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more sought after at firmer prices; sales have been reported of 4,800 bbls., in lots, at $18 25@$18 37 for New Mess; $17 65@$17 75 for old Mess; and $13 50@$13 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut meats are in fair demand at 8¾c.@9¼c. for Hams, 8¾c. for Rough Sides, in salt, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is salable and steady, chiefly at 8¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Lard continues active and firm. Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at 12¾c.@12½c. Beef is in fair request at full prices. Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 50 for extra do.; $8@$9 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$18 ₱ tc.; Beef Hams, $14@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in good request at 8c.@10c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements today comprised 450 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d.; 350 tierces Beef, at 3s. 3d.; 150 boxes Bacon, at 17s. 6d.; and 10 bales Sponge on private terms. For London, 15 casks Shells at 15s. ₱ 40 cubic feet. For Bremen, 25 bbls. Ashes, 40 tierces Rice, and 100 bbls. Shoe Pegs, on terms not disclosed. For Galway, by steamer, some heavy Goods, at 30s. ₱ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship from Jarvis Island to London, Guano at $10; one to United States, $10; a brig, 200 tons, from a Southern port to Rossario, Lumber, $24; a brig and a schooner to Porto Rico and back, 40c. and $3; a brig to a Windward Island and one to Jamaica, 60c.; a brig, 180 tons, to Nuevitas and back, 40c. and $3, small stowage; one, 265 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, 40c. and $3; one to St. Jago and back, 40c. and $4; one, 194 tons, to Zaza and back, 40c. and $3; one, 268 tons, from Zaza to New-York, 40c. and $3; a schooner 400 tons, to Matanzas and back, 37½c. and $2 50; a schooner, 150 tons, from a southern port to St. Croix, with privilege of Porto Rico, and back, 55c. and $3 50; a brig, 307 tons, to north side Cuba and back, two cars on deck out, 42½c. and $3; one to north side Cuba and back, and two to south side and back, 40c. and $3; ship *Fairwind*, to Valparaiso and Callao, and a schooner to the French West Indies, on terms not made public.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—The stated monthly meeting of this Society will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock, in the Historical Society's Room on 2d-av. The Hon. SYLVESTER MOWRY, Delegate from Arizona, will deliver an address *On the Geography and Resources of Arizona.*
JAMES W. BEEKMAN,
Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED Monthly Meeting of this Institute will be held at its Rooms No. 351 Broadway, this THURSDAY, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Members are requested to attend, as matters of importance will be brought before the meeting.
HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL.

THE WALLACE PIANO-FORTE—DRIGGS, PATENT.

Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.

It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.

It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.

"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckhardts, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupts, and many other musical celebrities.

Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at LOWEST PRICES.

PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor Grand and Square Pianos, long known as the best pianos made, Melodeons cheap. New-York pianos at great bargains, second-hand pianos by Gilbert, Chickering and others at $50, $75, $100 and $200. Pianos and melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

PIANOS, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $60 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES, IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES C. LANE,
Ex Chief-Engineer of Explorations in South America, &c.
MECHANICAL AND CONSULTING ENGINEER,
Times Building, No. 41 Park-row,
Room No. 4. New-York.

PATENTS APPLIED FOR AND NEGOTIATED.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 18 Wall-st.

LIGHT FOR THE MILLION.—THE CRYSTAL Oil Lamp, the safest, cheapest and most beautiful light in the world, excepting the sun. Call and see it everybody. Oil at 75 cents per gallon. A brilliant light for less than ⅜ of a cent an hour and no smell. We have got it. Come ye mourners and find comfort. Rights for sale. BROWN, No. 403½ Canal-st.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL,—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 20 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

ELIGIBLE POST-OFFICE BOX TO LET.—Inquire at LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.'S, No. 25 Park-place, of H. C. NEWMAN.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
NO. 624 BROADWAY.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN

Which is, most unquestionably, the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 5, 1859.
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SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 5, 1859.
100TH CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
100TH CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
100TH CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
100TH CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
100TH CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,

arranged for the Piano-forte, with a beautiful illuminated title page, the publisher's price of which is thirty-five cents, or almost equal to one ticket, of admission, will be
PRESENTED TO EACH LADY,
PRESENTED TO EACH LADY,
PRESENTED TO EACH LADY,
PRESENTED TO EACH LADY,
PRESENTED TO EACH LADY,

And the evening's entertainment will conclude with a
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,

Prepared expressly for the occasion by P. G. & P. Edge.
To conclude with the capital farce, never before acted in this City, called
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.
Matilda James.....Miss Laura Honey
Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7⅓ o'clock precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NIXON & CO.'S SUPERB EQUESTRIAN COMPANY.
SECOND WEEK
of the
SERIES OF GRAND FESTIVALS.
STRIKING NOVELTIES FOR
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 3,
Seventh appearance of the
GREAT AMERICAN HUMORIST,
DAN RICE,
who has been received with
TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM.
This great
POPULAR FAVORITE,
who has been secured, at an immense expense, for a limited season, will
APPEAR EVERY NIGHT,
Also, the most sagacious and beautifully-trained horse in the world,
THE GREAT EXCELSIOR,
Mr. Rice will also introduce
THE FAMOUS COMIC MULES,
whose performances have been received with
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
These, with
RICE'S TRAINED ANIMALS
his philosophical comments on the
FOLLIES OF THE DAY,
FASHIONABLE, POLITICAL, and PERSONAL
make up
THE BUDGET OF RICE-ANA.
Mr. WHITBY AND FAMILY,
Mme. AGNES, the unrivalled magic wire performer,
and the whole force of NIXON & CO.'s
GRAND EQUESTRIAN COMPANY,
headed by the wonderful Australian horseman,
JAMES MELVILLE,
NUMBERING OVER FORTY PERFORMERS.
The high character of Niblo's Garden is a sufficient guarantee that the entertainments will be in every way worthy of the patronage of the refined classes of the community.
The Evening performances will be commenced at 7½, and will be finished at 10½ o'clock.
EQUESTRIAN MATINEE.
In consequence of the public rehearsal of the New-York Philharmonic Society at the Garden on Saturday next, the THIRD MATINEE will be given on FRIDAY, Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock. Every effort will be made to render the Matinée worthy the patronage of the public.
The usual Evening performance will be given on Saturday.
PRICES as usual.
On Monday will be produced a novel entertainment, entitled
THE GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM,
or scenes from the ancient gymnasium, a series of physical beauties, by the gymnastic forces of the company, composed of the handsomest corps of men in the profession, and executed by Forty Star Performers.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DON PASQUALE.
The public are respectfully informed that
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
on her way through New-York to Albany, Troy, Rochester, Toronto, Buffalo and the West, will appear, for the first time,
On FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at 8,
in Donizetti's sparkling opera of
DON PASQUALE,
when she will sing her admired role of
NORINA,
assisted by FLORENZA, LORINI and MAGGIOROTTI,
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved seats.....$2
Admission ticket.....$1 | Family circle.....50 cents.
Amphitheatre.....25 cents.
On SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE,
when the opera of DON PASQUALE
will be repeated.
The price of admission for the
MATINEE.
ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
(No reserved seats.)
The sale of seats for Friday will commence on Wednesday morning, Feb. 9, at 9 o'clock, at the regular ticket offices—Bruning's, Sibell's, and the Academy of Music. Tickets for the Matinée may also be obtained at the above places and at the principal hotels and music stores.
Mlle. Piccolomini leaves for Albany immediately after the Matinée.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, Feb. 21,
HIAWATHA,
A ROMANTIC SYMPHONY,
By ROBERT STOEPEL,
With Vocal Solos, by distinguished Artists.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA and a FULL CHORUS, supported by the MENDELSSOHN UNION. The musical portions will be connected by Readings from Longfellow's great Poem by
MATILDA HERON.
Full particulars will be given in further advertisements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Brilliant success of Mr. Lester Wallack's new piece, called
THE VETERAN.
Houses crowded to the ceiling every night.
EIGHTH WEEK OF MR. WALLACK.
SERIES OF MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX,
Assault by the Zouaves,
The Regiment on the March, &c., &c.
Will be played every night till further notice.
Seats can be secured ten days in advance.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 3
The entertainment will commence with the
DEBUTANTE.
To be followed by
LINDA, THE CIGAR GIRL.
Mose Morrison.....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.
Linda, the Cigar Girl.....Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Feb. 2, 1859,
The performance will commence with the
THREE FAST MEN.
Jenny Fairlove.....Miss Lucille.
Concluding with the
FEMALE MINSTRELS.
Fourteen young ladies in characteristic dresses, in ue ola podrida of Ethiopian melody.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 3,
The performance will commence with
BERTRAM, OR THE CASTLE OF ST. ALDOBRAND.
St. Aldobrand.....Mr. Fitzgerald
Bertram.....Mr. E. Eddy
After which, the equestrian spectacle of
MAZEPPA, OR THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.

SACRED CONCERT.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 3,
at the
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner of Remsen and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.
On which occasion the following ladies and gentlemen will assist:
Miss C. L. BIRD,
Miss BELLE P. JANES,
Miss ANNA PALMER,
Mr. DAVID MIRANDA, Primo Tenor of the Philharmonic Concerts, Exeter Hall, London.
Dr. CHARLES GUILMETTE, Baritone.
Mr. E. A. Payne. Musical Director.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Concert to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
Third Week of Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By Messrs. C. H. FOX, E. WARDEN, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with S. BLEEKER'S celebrated and original local Burlettta, written expressly for this establishment, entitled
NEW-YEAR CALLS,
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF BANVARD'S MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
A Panorama of the Holy Land at Banvard's Hall, No. 659 Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 7¾, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 13 cents. Schools at reduced rates.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THRILLING EXCITEMENT!—PEERLESS SUCCESS OF THE NUBIAN TROUBADORS, or AFRIC COMEDIANS, the GREATEST MINSTREL TROUPE IN AMERICA!! THIS AFTERNOON at 3, THIS EVENING at 7¾, a varied collection of laugh-provoking Negro, African and Southern plantation entertainments, of the most original and piquant character. The EXQUISITE AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SERPENT, &c. Admittance 25c.; Children under-ten 13c.

FINE ARTS.—OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
SECOND EVENING WITH SHERIDAN.
Lyrique Hall, No. 363 Broadway.
Introductory sketch, and reading of the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Impersonations of Sir Peter Teazle, Mrs. Candor, &c.
Tickets 50 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.
Lyrique Hall is just below 9th-st.

"MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS."
Go to PALACE GARDEN and see
THE WREN JUVENILE COMEDIANS.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
The performance to commence with
THE KING, MINISTER AND GENERAL.
Songs, Dances, &c.
To conclude with
CROWDED HOUSES, OR FAMILY DIFFICULTIES,
Performance THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoon.
Admittance, 25 cents.

ON EXHIBITION,
GIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT
OF NIAGARA FALLS,
(belonging to Mr. Belmont.)
Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the
Children's Aid Society and Child's Hospital,
Under the patronage of Mrs. Dr. Bois. Mrs. D. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Degen, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Constant, &c., &c., &c., at
GOUPIL'S Gallery, No. 366 Broadway.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE—At Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:
MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 31, at 1 o'clock—*Much Ado About Nothing.*
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock—*Merchant of Venice.*
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock—*Richard the Second.*
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.
Tickets will not be sold after the reading has begun, and money will not be taken in lieu of them by the doorkeepers. An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.—This wonderful troupe of juvenile artists, whose performances, by their completeness of detail, have delighted thousands, commence an engagement at Syracuse, N.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Aunt Charlotte's Maid.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon & Co.'s Grand Equestrian Performances.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Our Female American Cousin.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Linda—Aunt Charlotte's Maid—Debutante.

BOWERY THEATRE—Three Fast Men—Female Minstrels.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Bertram—Cataract of the Ganges.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Ethiopian Minstrels, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—The Wren Family.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the *New-York*, hence for Southampton on Saturday, Feb. 5, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

The Mails for the Isthmus, the Pacific Coast, and the Sandwich Islands, by the steamship *Illinois*, hence on Saturday, Feb. 5, for Aspinwall, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 1 o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, now in her fifteenth day out from Liverpool, had not been seen at Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this morning.

Further news from Hayti, which we publish this morning, leaves little room for doubt that the Empire of Soulouque has by this time come to an end. Cape Haytien advices to the 13th report everything quiet there, with active measures in progress for the organization and permanent establishment of the Republic. The commercial class generally sympathize with the new movement, and important aid has been rendered to Geffrard by the merchants. Soulouque and his army were represented to be in a very destitute condition. He was said to have placed his family on board a vessel, and there was little doubt that he intended to fly from the country.

A private letter from Salt Lake City represents the state of affairs there as assuming an alarming character. Judge Sinclair had been obliged to discharge the Grand Jury of the United States Court, upon the petition of nine of its members, who represented that they could not proceed in the examination of witnesses in consequence of the violence manifested towards them by the other members. The nine petitioners were Gentiles, who were opposed by twelve Mormons, and it was utterly impossible that any business could be done. It was thought probable, under the circumstances, that martial law would soon be established.

From Tabasco, Mexico, the intelligence is, that Gen. Garlat, the ex-dictator in the conservative interest, who has been for some time in confinement, has escaped, and is busied in organizing a revolutionary movement against the constitutional Government. The utmost vigilance is maintained, with a view to preserving order.

The war of races between the whites and Indians in Yucatan, has been brought to a close by the publication of a general amnesty by the Liberal Government. The disposition of the Indians, it is understood, is to accept the pacification.

The business actually consummated by Congress yesterday was very little, though the proceedings were interesting, and in some respects significant. In the Senate, numerous memorials were presented from New-York and Long Island for works of defence. A resolution was adopted approving Minister Reed's decree of February, 1858, regulating the Consulates in China. Correspondence with Prussia, relative to the compulsory enlistment in the Prussian army of persons claiming American protection, was called for. The House bill for the punishment of counterfeiters of military land warrants was passed. The Agricultural College bill was recommitted, by a vote of 28 to 26. The Indian Appropriation bill was debated, but no vote was taken upon it. The Judiciary Committee will report on the Indiana election cases, to-day. In the House, a bill was reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, providing for the issue of land patents to the Shawnee Indians, and for naturalizing them. After considerable debate the naturalization clause was stricken out, and then the bill was rejected. Mr. Taylor, of Louisiana, endeavored unsuccessfully to obtain leave to introduce a bill to provide for the acquisition of Cuba by negotiation, and its incorporation into the Union. The Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole—the principal items under consideration being the pay and mileage of members of Congress. The appropriation of $200,000 for mileage was finally stricken out by nine majority, but no further action was taken. It is probable that the appropriation will be restored again, when the amendments of the Committee come to be acted upon by the House. An evening session was held for general debate.

The business before the Legislature, yesterday, was generally of an interesting character. In the Senate a bill was introduced to prevent the imprisonment of witnesses. The examination before a Magistrate under oath, in case the witness does not appear at the trial, is to be used as evidence, sufficient notice being given to the prisoner prior to the examination to afford him an opportunity for cross-examination. A memorial was received from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of this City, asking the State to give up all title to the Washington Market ground. In the Assembly remonstrances were presented against all the proposed Railroads in this City. A petition was presented, asking for a law to prevent the rendition of fugitive slaves, and a Special Committee was moved for its consideration. The motion prevailed. The bill providing for the trial of the Quarantine incendiaries was again reported from the Judiciary Committee, without amendment, and with a recommendation for its passage. The Registry bill was made the special order for Wednesday next. A great number of bills were introduced, a list of the most important of which will be found in our telegraphic summary of proceedings.

The State Medical Society continued its sessions at Albany yesterday. Among other matters under consideration, Dr. Mundy, of Staten Island, moved the appointment of a Committee to investigate the Quarantine question, but the motion was tabled. The Special Committee on Vaccination reported a more general prevalence of small-pox throughout the State than ever before since the introduction of vaccination, and recommended the passage of a law authorizing School Trustees to exclude from the schools all children who have not been vaccinated. The action of Mayor Tiemann, in endeavoring to place the control of the Sanitary affairs of this City in the hands of medical men, was approved.

The session of the State Anti-Slavery Society yesterday, at Albany, was characterized, if possible, by still more violence of language in denunciation of everything appertaining to Slavery, than that of the day previous. The proceedings were somewhat varied, however, by a speech by a gentleman named Canfield, from Mississippi, who spoke in favor of the institution and in condemnation of the disunion sentiments uttered by Parker Pillsbury, Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison and others.

The assembled wisdom of New-Jersey have again spoken in emphatic terms against the location of Quarantine at Sandy Hook. The Legislature yesterday adopted, by a strong vote, resolutions denouncing the proposed measure, and instructing the Senators and Representatives of the State in Congress to oppose any action to that end by the General Government.

The Board of Education, last evening, appropriated $36,866 for the erection of a new school-house in Fourteenth-street, near First-avenue, and $4,050 for furniture for Ward School No. 21, in Marion-street. The report of the Committee on Sites and School-houses in favor of purchasing a church and three lots in Twentieth-street, near Seventh-avenue, for the accommodation of Primary Schools Nos. 12, 14, and 15, and recommending the appropriation of $14,500 therefor, was recommitted. The Board appropriated $26,500 out of the school moneys of 1859 for various purposes.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a communication was received from the Comptroller stating that there was an absolute deficiency of means in the City Treasury, for 1859, of $445,000. Accompanying this communication was the balance sheet of the General Ledger, exhibiting the condition of the Finance Department on Jan. 1, 1859. The consideration of the Tax Levy was then resumed. $15,000 of the claims presented by the Counsel to the Corporation for various services, and a reappropriation of $50,000 for repairing and cleaning the Russ pavement, were stricken out. In accordance with the Comptroller's request, $445,000 were added to make up the deficiencies referred to in his communication. The Tax Levy was then adopted as a whole, and sent to the Aldermen for concurrence.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen yesterday resumed the consideration of resolutions providing for the removal of the telegraph poles from the streets, and conveying the wires under ground. Among those who appeared before the Committee to represent the impracticability of conveying the wires and operating them successfully under ground, was Colonel Tal. P. Shaffner, the electrician who has been largely engaged in connection with European telegraph lines. He expressed his opinion that the Atlantic cable had never transmitted a message, and intimated the opinion that the public had been humbugged in regard to it.

The Police Commissioners yesterday appointed 120 new Policemen.

The Detective Police have been ordered to do night duty, commencing at midnight and continuing on duty till 8 o'clock in the morning. The force for this purpose is divided into four squads. They wear citizens' dress, and are armed with revolvers and clubs, and are expected to be more efficient in preventing crime and detecting criminals than ordinary policemen. The first night's adventures altogether were very amusing, although they liked to have been attended with a very serious result—one of the officers having narrowly escaped being shot by a burglar. They were also mistaken for a party of garroters, and a posse of policemen in livery pounced upon them, and came very near lugging them to the watch-house.

At the meeting last night of the Academy of Medicine, the question as to the cause of the death of Mr. Samuel W. Whitney was taken up under the head of unfinished business, and discussed with much warmth and at great length. Statements were submitted by Dr. Mott and Dr. Green, the one asserting the opinion that the death was caused by Dr. Green's treatment, and the other as directly denying it. Various conflicting motions were made to dispose of the question, and eventually, by way of compromise, a resolution was introduced by Dr. A. K. Gardner and adopted almost unanimously, exonerating Drs. Mott, Beales and Green from all blame in the death of Mr. Whitney. The Academy adjourned at 11½ o'clock.

Two victims of violence died yesterday morning at the Hospital from their injuries. The youth Mike O'Brien, who was shot in a butcher's shop in Varick-street while raising a disturbance with two of his companions, died at 4 o'clock, having remained insensible up to the time of his death. The deceased, although only 19 years of age, was the sole proprietor of a restaurant up town. Two months ago he returned from Fraser's River, having previously made two voyages to California and one to China. The Coroner will hold the inquest to-day. Wm. F. Baker, a sailor, who was stabbed by James Lynch in Elm-street a few nights since, was the second victim. The inquest in this case was also postponed till to-day.

The sales of Cotton yesterday comprised 1,500 bales at languid prices. Flour and Wheat were moderately dealt in, as were also Coffee, Molasses, Whisky, Raisins, Hay, Hides and Tobacco. Provisions and Tallow were inquired for at firmer rates. Sugars, Rice and Naval Stores were in good request. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

At the Cattle Markets the receipts have been considerably below the average during the past week. On Tuesday the views of owners were so much above those of purchasers, that very few sales were made. The asking prices were modified yesterday, and sales commenced with some briskness, but still so slow that it was nightfall before the yards were closed. Some extra animals sold considerably higher than last week, but the average rates for the same grades ranged at ¼c.@½c. ₩ lb. advance.

The Pardoning Power.

Mr. Pratt has introduced a bill into the Legislature requiring the Governor to make a report every year of the number of pardons granted and commutations made by him, with his reasons therefor, and all the documents on which they were based. This is a most excellent measure, and we hope it will be pushed through, and that we shall have laid before the Legislature and the public at the commencement of every session a full, true and particular account of the causes which have led to any criminal's escaping the punishment to which he was sentenced by the Courts or any portion of it, with copies of all letters and petitions written and presented on his behalf, with the names and addresses of the signers. We hope, too, though we do not very well see how it could be made the subject of a legislative enactment, that, after the passing of this bill, every Governor will feel bound in honor not to listen to oral representations on behalf of culprits, but to insist on their being committed to writing and placed on record. He will be compelled to adopt this course for his own credit, in case Mr. Pratt's bill should pass, inasmuch as the public will judge of the propriety of the pardon by the documents embodied in the reports, and hold him to account on these and these only.

Governor Seymour seems to have thought it necessary to come to the rescue of Governor King on this question of pardons, and write a lengthy epistle to clear the official conduct of the latter from the criticisms which we and the public have now and then felt it our duty to make upon it. Governor King is, in our opinion, perfectly able to take care of himself; and even if he were not, Governor Seymour's letter would not help him very much.

Governor Seymour objects to the transfer of the pardoning power to a Court of Pardons, inasmuch as it would simply amount to the substitution of one man or two men for another. Granted; but a *Court* would do the very thing and the only thing we ask the Governors to do—give the *reasons* for their decisions. We have never suggested a Court of Pardons except on the supposition that there was some insurmountable objection on the part of the Executive to letting the light of publicity in upon the pardoning process. If Governors will only let us know why they save murderers from the gallows and let burglars out of jail, we are content to leave the power in their hands. We are content, because we have implicit faith in reasons and publicity as guarantees of justice and integrity. We are satisfied that things done under the public eye are more likely to be done wisely and honestly than things done in a corner. The custom of exacting from judges, and all persons performing judicial duties, the reasons for their decisions, is one of the oldest in Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence, and, let us add, it furnishes a better safeguard for liberty and security than even the *Habeas Corpus*, or the Bill of Rights. It constitutes the great and glorious distinction between the courts of a free people and the courts of a despot. All corrupt men are prone to act corruptly and basely, but the vast majority will hesitate if they have to justify their conduct before the world, by endeavoring to reconcile it with reason and precedent,—and many honest men will be prevented from committing hasty and inconsiderate acts, if before committing them they have to sit down and put on paper, for publication, the *pros* and *cons* of the matter.

Governor Seymour, however, attaches no importance to this guarantee. He is haunted by the notion that every Governor is sure to do right if we only give him clerks enough in his office; and thinks that this, with the concession of a larger discretion in fixing the sentence to the judges of criminal courts, so as to enable them to adapt the punishment to the real character of the offence, would remove every just ground of complaint. He shapes his propositions as follows:

"*First*—The criminal laws of the State should be amended, and more discretion given to the Courts in imposing punishment.

Second—The Governor of New-York should have more assistants, and his department should be strengthened and organized."

The last of these we must in pure charity suppose is not intended to be a reply to the arguments we have been urging to the Governor's irresponsibility, and shall accordingly say little about it. Let the Governor have all the clerks and assistants he requires, and we shall still be non-contents. The more desks he has, the more steadily we shall clamor for "the reason why?" We are as much entitled to it in his case as in that of any Judge on the Bench. The first of Mr. Seymour's remedies indicates a complete ignorance of what passes in the criminal courts of this City, and we recommend him to attend a few days before that "able and upright Judge" Abraham D. Russell before he pushes his proposed reforms in the criminal law any further. We find that the law needs amending in just the opposite direction; that the Judges should have their discretion diminished, not increased, unless Gov. Seymour is prepared with some plan for giving us better Judges, and for making the ascent of such men as Russell to the Bench impossible. In that case we are willing his plan should have a trial, but not otherwise. At present "the able and upright Abraham" to use the epithets usually bestowed on him by his friend Bennett of the *Herald*, absolutely wallows in discretion. He knows "the character of the cases tried" before him, and the character of the criminals, too, and he exercises his discretion accordingly. He "suspends sentence" now and then on an emigrant-runner found guilty of a brutal assault, without a single iota of extenuation. He exercised his discretion in the case of "Billy Mulligan," a few weeks ago, by allowing a hardened and irreclaimable ruffian to escape with a light fine, in consideration of his having been expelled from California two years ago as a public nuisance, which it was mercy not to abate by hanging. While the public is scandalized and the City disgraced every week by cases of this sort, Governor Seymour gravely proposes to increase the discretion so shamelessly and unscrupulously abused. He must remember that where the law sometimes compels a Judge to pass too severe a sentence, the criminal has his remedy by a proper appeal to the Executive; but where the law allows the Judge to pass too light a sentence, or no sentence whatever, the public has no remedy at all.

Governor Seymour should not meddle with statistics, as they are dangerous weapons, and we fear he is not skilled in their use. We do not exactly see the point of the following paragraph:

"Look at the criminal department alone. The convictions for all grades of offences are more than 20,000 annually, and the difficulty of acting upon them is increased by unaccountable and extraordinary anomalies in the history of crime. The phases of violations of law are constantly changing; certain offences being most frequent in certain periods.

The following statement of convictions for murder for a series of years will show this:

In 1849 there were convicted of the crime of murder, 8 persons.
In 1850 there were convicted of the crime of murder, 3 persons.
In 1851 there were convicted of the crime of murder, 16 persons.
In 1852 there were convicted of the crime of murder, 12 persons.
In 1853 there were convicted of the crime of murder, 13 persons.
In 1854 there were convicted of the crime of murder, 9 persons.
In 1855 there were convicted of the crime of murder, 8 persons.
In 1856, no returns.
In 1857 there were convicted of the crime of murder, 6 persons."

What the Governor means to prove by this array of figures, is best known to himself; but we beg to inform him that the number of *convictions* for murder in any particular year does not, as he supposes, give the number of *murders committed*. If he knows anything of our Courts at all, he knows very well that not a tithe of the murders perpetrated are followed by a conviction for murder; and in a vast majority of the cases the criminal either escapes the Police or is convicted of a minor offence. We have had several such recently in New-York. The large number of convictions in the year 1851, '52 or '53, as compared with other years, simply proves that the former judges were more careful, or juries more exasperated. It proves nothing whatever about the whole number of murders committed.

The Abdication of Buchanan.

Judging from the temper and tenor of his organ, our King James is in a condition bordering on despair. He has ruined his own party, and, greatly to his astonishment, does not receive the support of his opponents! Sunday's *Union* bewails the disorganization and substantial annihilation of the Democratic Party. Tuesday's *Union* denounces the Republicans because they will not shoulder the responsibility of carrying on the Government. On Sunday it insists upon the absolute necessity of *party* rule in such a Government as ours:—on Tuesday it scouts the idea that the minority can be exempted from the responsibilities of legislation. The action of the Government, it argues, depends upon Congress: "the Executive Government is called upon to *direct* its action—*that is all*." And that, certainly, is quite enough. Congress may happen to dislike the "directions" given to it:—it may prefer not to be "directed" at all, but to act upon its own convictions of public duty and public policy: and it is not quite clear that it has not an equal right to do so with the President himself.

It is very clear, however, that Mr. Buchanan begins dimly to recognize his position. A glimmering of the condition to which he has reduced the Democratic Party, and of his own consequent isolation and political imbecility, seems to be dawning upon his perceptions. He has alienated every section, and estranged every influential man, of his party. His entire policy has been anti-Democratic and in close conformity with the doctrines of the old Federalists with whom he commenced and is resolved to end his political career. Like the worst of them he has exalted the Executive power, trampled upon the legislature, plunged into all kinds of national extravagance, and is now aiming to complete the likeness by creating a gigantic national debt, which not a solitary member of Congress will live to see paid. No man in his position ever showed so resolute and determined a purpose to break down the party which raised him to power;—and no one ever achieved a tithe of his success in that direction.

The *Union's* wailings indicate a desire on the President's part to abdicate the solitary style of Government, which he has thus far been attempting to practice. He wants help, and he is commendably indifferent to the quarter from which it may come. Of the two he probably dislikes and detests the Democrats more than the Republicans, because he owes them most,—and his organ consequently appeals with most vehemence to the latter for their support. We confess the prospect of his receiving it is not encouraging. At present the mass of the Republican Party does not seem inclined to rally in support of Mr. Buchanan's Administration. He seems reduced to the lowest straits. He may not run away, as another King James once did—throwing the great seal into the Potomac and bequeathing his functions to the next heir of his body, when discovered. But he has certainly expended his political strength and exhausted his capacity for useful public service quite as effectually as if he had actually abandoned the office which gives him all the pretence to consideration and influence which he enjoys.

France and England in Mexico.

As we have the largest interest in making the people of Mexico understand the necessity of settling their nationality on some basis which may entitle them to deal responsibly with other States, it is not at all surprising that our Government should be the last in the field upon this as upon so many other occasions. Spain, that "decrepit power," which Mr. Buchanan proposes to corrupt into parting with Cuba, by adding an indefinite sum to our own national debt, has shown so much vigor and spirit in enforcing her claims upon Mexico as has secured their complete discharge. France and England have followed her example. Their fleets are speaking while our vivacious President is thinking; they have presented their demands formally, and within the limits of treaty stipulations, and they will probably secure all they have a right to ask for long before the Administration at Washington has fully satisfied itself whether it has or has not any demands to make.

The Anglo-French intervention appears to be an "accomplished fact." Its effect upon the Mexican mind, if there be such a thing as a Mexican mind in a people so composite, so heterogeneous and so distracted, can hardly fail of being favorable to the ultimate reception of any intelligible and reasonable propositions we may make for a Protectorate, strong enough to enable one or another Mexican Government really to govern that anarchical Republic. We should have preferred, certainly, some exhibition of energy on the part of our own authorities; but, since this would seem to be past praying for, we may, at least, regard the demonstration of England and France as a step in the right direction. One of these days we may possibly have a Congress capable of perceiving this fact, and a President capable of giving their perceptions effect.

Attempting to Shermanize the Press.—Mr. Allan M. Sherman, lately of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, is evidently an enterprising and resolute gentleman. If his operations with the Cumberland Company, as explained by Justice Davies, left any room for doubt upon this point, it would be effectually removed by his attempted operations on the Press. We mentioned yesterday that he had prosecuted the Times for what it said of him on the 13th of January, claiming that his character had been damaged thereby to the extent of $50,000. He has prosecuted us again for what we said yesterday, laying his additional damages at the same amount. He will probably prosecute us to-morrow for what we say to-day,—and so on indefinitely. He will accomplish two objects by this course of proceeding,—establish a very high nominal value on his character, and give his counsel a very active and pleasing, if not a lucrative, run of business.

Mr. Sherman's object in these actions is very palpable. He intends to reduce the public Press to *silence* concerning his transactions with the Cumberland Coal Company. Those who read Judge Davies' elaborate opinion, of which we gave an abstract yesterday, and to which we shall probably have occasion to refer more at large hereafter, will have little difficulty in understanding *why* Mr. Sherman should consider it expedient to accomplish this result. What degree of success will attend his efforts remains to be seen. How largely his private interests and personal character may be involved in its accomplishment, may become more manifest as the case proceeds. But no one who has paid any attention to the reckless and ruinous manner in which many of our moneyed corporations have been managed, and who appreciates the public discredit and the wide-spread suffering which have followed this mismanagement, can doubt that the public interest imperatively demands the freest and fullest scrutiny on the part of the public Press of all acts of alleged dishonesty and chicanery in connection with them. In what we have said of Mr. Sherman and of the Company which has suffered so disastrously from his position and action in it, we have had no other motive than a desire to promote the public interest;—and we find strong presumptive evidence of the correctness and propriety of our course, in the resolute efforts of Mr. Sherman to bully us into absolute silence concerning a matter of public concern, pending in a public Court.

Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips & Co.—The Abolitionists, pure and simple, are a people of most extraordinary perseverance. For a quarter of a century have they assembled three or four times a year to pronounce the Union "a covenant with death" and "an agreement with hell." Regarding the Government of their country in this unfavorable light, they feel bound to pledge themselves to its speedy overthrow.

The latest assemblage of these amiable creatures took place on Tuesday at the City of Albany. It was styled "The New-York State Anti-Slavery Convention;" why, it is not very easy to say. Its moving spirits proceeded from Massachusetts. Emerging from Boston and its vicinity, a dozen or two, headed by Garrison and Phillips, went up to Albany, and for the hundredth time preached disunion. True, the audience was small; but the speakers were zealous. Twenty years' practice in vituperation has made them accomplished. They have no rivals in the art of emphatic denunciation. The vials of their wrath are bitterer than gall.

Usually the Abolitionists are compelled to content themselves at their periodical gatherings with the repetition of former objurgation. But occasionally they manage to weave into the thread of their discourse some reference to passing events, or some claim of sympathy with the deeds and words of statesmen. A feature of this kind was made to give interest to the Albany proceedings, Mr. Seward's Rochester speech being pressed into the service of Fanaticism and Disunion with a degree of zest and ingenuity which shows how highly they would prize any aid from that influential public man. Aside from this, we see nothing in their doings to distinguish their latest meeting from dozens which have preceded it.

Representative Men.—The Washington *Union* remarks that "if we maintain agents abroad, they are supposed to be the representatives of our industry—of our great agricultural, manufacturing and commercial industry." We should like to know what particular branch of our "industry" Gen. Lamar, our Minister in Nicaragua, is "supposed" to represent. It has been publicly stated that Gen. Cass, our Secretary of State, has been officially informed that this representative of our industry is thoroughly and constantly disabled by his habits from any pursuit whatever;—that he has been seen lying but half dressed upon the floor of a public warehouse, with his official papers scattered about, and that in full view of officers of our own men-of-war, as well as of the Government of Nicaragua. Does President Buchanan intend to assume the responsibility of such disgraceful conduct by keeping him in office? Are our vast national interests on the Isthmus to be left in the hands of *such* a diplomatic agent?

An Armed Police.—A very important regulation has just been adopted by the Police Department, which may possibly lead to some beneficial results in the arrest of nocturnal marauders. One quarter of the Detective Force are put on patrol duty after midnight, in citizens' dress, armed with revolvers and clubs, and are kept out until daylight. Their first round of duty on Wednesday morning ended in a serious farce, as will be seen by our Police Report; but they may be more successful hereafter. They were arrested themselves on suspicion of being a party of garroters, and if they are not cautious they may be shot by some timid head of a family on the look-out for burglars.

Dr. William Channing and his Divorce.

Without trenching upon those precincts of domestic life, which should be sacred from public intrusion, we think it important to say, as we do on the best authority, that the matrimonial difficulties of a distinguished man of science in New-England—the heir of an illustrious name, and himself a public benefactor—upon which various comments seem now to be circulating in the New-England Press, date back to a period long anterior to the excitements of "Spiritualism," and are of a nature so purely private and personal as should exempt them from public inquisition. Whatever mischief the jargon of "Spiritual affinities" may have done in the world, it is no more responsible for this particular case of conjugal infelicity than for the domestic troubles of John Milton or the Emperor Napoleon I. The case may, therefore, be dismissed from the scrutiny of the Press to that of the Courts, and of the individuals most nearly concerned.

Hard Times at the West.—Mr. S. S. Keyes, of Jefferson County, Wis., has written to the Hon. Charles Billinghurst, a Republican Member of Congress from that State, requesting Mr. B. to procure for him an office—any office in fact—under the Buchanan Administration. At the same time Mr. Keyes avows himself a Republican, and says he is compelled to resort to this course to support his family. We published this correspondence on Tuesday. The family of Mr. Keyes have our profoundest sympathy. Their prospects of support must be small indeed.

It is difficult to believe that in the present state of politics, an opponent of the Administration should expect an appointment at its hands. The time for such events has gone by. And yet this Mr. Keyes would seem to be in earnest. But whatever may be thought of his verdancy, there can be no doubt that his application is the most convincing evidence yet presented of hard times in the Western States. When Republicans are driven to beg office of Buchanan to sustain their families, things must have touched bottom.

A Nut for the Abolitionists to Crack.—The Abolitionists who held their annual meeting in Albany, on Tuesday, resolved that "the Union is a covenant which a just God cannot permit to stand." But, as the Union has been permitted to stand a good long time, and, in spite of its enemies, the disunionists of the North as well as of the South, is in a fair way of standing a good while longer, the inevitable deduction of the Abolitionists is too profane for utterance. We may say to the Abolitionists, as *Dame Quickly* said to that sad reprobate *Jack Falstaff*, in his last moments, "A' must not call upon God." Having resolved that a just God cannot permit the Union to stand, it was a piece of supererogation to add to their resolution "that it is the paramount duty of all to seek its immediate overthrow."

Arrival of a Distinguished Literary Gentleman.—We understand that Mr. Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., the celebrated author, arrived in this City on Tuesday, from his residence in Maine. We do not know where he stops, but probably at the Everett. It is generally supposed that there is no such person as Cobb,—that he is the literary Mrs. Harris of the newspaper world, and that the productions of some dozen or two of authors are published under that renowned name. But so far from this being the case, we have been informed that Mr. Cobb has published stories under half a dozen different names, so that he is a much more prolific author than he is supposed to be. In his intervals of leisure, Mr. Cobb, we understand, gives his personal attention to his farm in the State of Maine.

The Underground Telegraph.

STATEMENT IN RELATION TO UNDERGROUND AND SUBMARINE INFLUENCES UPON WIRES.

Aldermen Boole, Lynes and Stephens, the Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, met at 2½ P. M., yesterday, and resumed the consideration of the proposition to remove the telegraph poles from the streets and causing the wires to be conducted underground.

Mr. Oliver, formerly Assistant-Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward, again appeared before the Committee to urge the removal of the telegraph poles. He said he had heard that underground telegraph lines were in successful operation from London to Liverpool and in Prussia. The telegraph Companies had, in 1856, petitioned the Common Council for permission to lay their wires underground, and now they opposed the project.

Ex-Alderman Blackstone said the telegraph Companies were abundantly able to disburse the money required for laying the wires underground. In Anity-street especially, where there were twelve wires, the poles were a nuisance. He thought that if they were not removed by the authorities, the inhabitants would be very likely to cut off the connection.

Alderman Brady presented a communication from Mr. S. T. Armstrong, representing that the telegraph Companies had petitioned for permission to conduct wires underground, and expressing the opinion that telegraph wires could be successfully operated underground, without inconvenience. Mr. Armstrong offers to conduct telegraph wires underground, and guarantee that they will work well without repair for ten years.

Alderman Brady also submitted a copy of the agreement of the American Telegraph Company, made with Mr. Samuel C. Bishop in 1856, providing that underground wires should be laid.

Alderman Brady said that he had expected, when he presented the petition of his constituents in this behalf, he had thought that in dealing with men like Peter Cooper, he, and those with whom he acted, would be treated like gentlemen. He read a portion of a statement in the *Journal of Commerce* ridiculing him, to prove that the subject had not been properly treated.

Alderman Boole said this meeting had been called expressly to hear what objections could be urged against the project of laying the wires underground, and intimated, that inasmuch as no one appeared to oppose it, the Committee would probably support it.

Mr. Ira Buckman presented the plan of an underground vault, three feet high, through which the wires might be conducted; it would not cost more than twenty cents a foot to build such a vault of brick or iron. He thought man-traps should be constructed about 200 feet apart in the street above the vault.

Mr. Tal. P. Shaffner opposed the project of laying underground wires, not, he said, because of any interest which he had in the matter, for he was not connected with any telegraph companies here, but because he deemed it impracticable. He had been engaged in telegraphing for many years in England, Russia and other parts of Europe. In neither England or Russia had underground telegraphing been sufficiently successful to warrant the idea that it would work well here. He did not believe the Atlantic telegraph had ever worked or ever would. Submarine wires would work for short distances only. The longest submarine telegraph line was that from Varna to Balaklava, and this worked with difficulty. Mr. Shaffner explained that there were many influences which would affect underground wires, which [illegible] to electricians. Any air moisture [illegible] would have action with the [illegible] the underground wires. The question [illegible] say? Gutta [illegible] In water it [illegible] would not last [illegible] Heavy carriages would be at work on it [illegible] would be placed around a copper wire an inch thick; moreover it was subjected to a heating, drying influence which would speedily destroy it. Mr. Shaffner did not believe that any message had ever been transmitted through the Atlantic cable.

Alderman Boole said that if a submarine telegraph could not be made to work, those who projected the Atlantic cable must have been very much in the fog.

Mr. Shaffner thought the event had proved that they were very much in the fog.

Alderman Brady wanted to know whether he supposed that Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field and those who worked with them would humbug the public.

Mr. Shaffner replied that he did not know much about Peter Cooper, but he would not answer for some of the others. He did not think the telegraph poles were very ornamental, and if he were at the head of any of the Companies he should feel ashamed of them. He had put on the first clothes that Cyrus W. Field wore in relation to telegraphy and sent him forth into the world. He had first instructed Mr. Field in telegraphic principles. What did Mr. Field know about telegraphing? Could he explain the science? Mr. Shaffner said the views that he had expressed must be taken by the Committee with allowance for the fact that he was a rival of the line which Mr. Field had sought to establish. He would not say more with regard to the Atlantic cable, because those who had projected it were not present, but he burned for an opportunity to discuss the matter with them.

Mr. John P. Humaston, of No. 57 Beekman-street, claimed that the underground wires in Paris worked successfully and thought they could be operated here. He was ready to give bonds in any amount that he would present a plan at the next meeting which would cost 50 per cent. less than it cost to put the wires on poles.

Alderman Brady wanted to know whether by his plan the wires were to be conveyed under ground or over the roofs of houses.

Mr. Humaston said he would present plans of both kinds. Four wires conveyed over the roofs would be sufficient for all the telegraphing in the City; underground fifty would be required.

The further consideration of the subject was postponed to Wednesday next, 2 P. M.

Board of Education.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The semi-monthly meeting of the Board was held last evening.

Mr. Davenport offered a resolution, directing the Executive Committee on Evening Schools to report in writing to the Board the names of all teachers appointed by them, together with their salaries, and all removals of teachers desired or intended by them. The resolution was referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

A communication was received from the School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, inclosing estimates for a new School-house in Fourteenth-street, near First-avenue, about to be erected, and asking the appropriation of $36,866 therefor. A motion to refer it to the Committee on Finance was lost, and the Board agreed to make the appropriation (35 to 4.)

A communication from the School Officers of the Thirteenth Ward, asking that $650 be appropriated for repairs and furniture for Ward School No. 4 in Rivington-street, was referred to the Committee on Repairs.

An application from the School Officers of the Fourteenth Ward for an appropriation of $4,050 for furniture for Ward School No. 21 in Marion-street, was granted.

A communication from the City Superintendent, stating that libraries of standard works were much needed in the public schools was referred to the Committee on Libraries.

The President gave notice that he declined to sign several bills, of small amounts, for removing snow from the sidewalks in front of public schools which had janitors, who were paid for doing such things as this; some of the bills were payable to the janitors themselves, as an additional compensation. The subject was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Committee on Sites and School-houses reported in favor of the purchase of a church and three lots in Twentieth-street, near Seventh-avenue, for the use of Primary Schools Nos. 12, 14 and 15, and recommended the appropriation of $14,500 therefor. In the school-house now occupied by No. 14 the Committee proposed to establish the colored school which has now very inconvenient accommodations in a basement in Sixteenth-street. After an hour's debate, the report was recommitted.

The report of the Committee on New Schools in favor of the establishment of a new school in the Second Ward was presented. It was resolved that the basement of the John street Church be hired for that purpose at $600 per annum.

The Board made the following appropriations out of the school moneys of 1859 at the suggestion of the Finance Committee:

For incidental expenses of the Ward Schools, including fuel	$20,000
For repairs on Free Academy	1,000
For books and supplies through the Depository	15,000
For rent of School premises	4,000

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of setting apart and paying, as may be required, the School moneys for 1859, upon appropriations previously made, and the Board adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

DEFICIENCY OF $445,000—AMENDMENTS TO TAX LEVY.

The Board met last evening, Mr. Rhodes in the Chair. The following important communication was received from Comptroller Haws:

City of New-York Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Feb. 2, 1859.

To the Hon. the Board of Councilmen:

Gentlemen: The Comptroller avails himself of the earliest opportunity, and in advance of his annual report, to lay before the Common Council the result of investigations instituted on entering upon the discharge of his official duties, to ascertain the actual condition of the City Treasury. This labor has been enhanced by the confused arrangement and classification of the several subjects of accounts kept in this Department, rendering it necessary to search through many cumbersome books to arrive at conclusions the key to which should have appeared at a glance on the general ledger.

From the statement herewith transmitted, it is evident there is an absolute deficiency of means for the year 1859 to meet its current liabilities, amounting to upwards of $445,000. This large amount could not have been of sudden accumulation, and the fact that it has not heretofore caused serious embarrassment to the Treasury, is due to the facility with which the City is enabled to effect loans, and thus anticipating, by the issue of revenue bonds in the early part of the year, receipts from Taxes to be collected the ensuing October. Means thus realized have been diverted from the specific purposes contemplated in the Tax Levy, but replaced by drafts on the revenues of the succeeding year.

This is necessarily a source of much embarrassment to the perfection of proper annual statements of the accounts of this Department; the transactions of each year being crowded into and mixed up with those of the succeeding year, thereby precluding the possibility of bringing each of them to a close. Until this deficiency is provided for, the Corporation must continue in advance of its means; and I therefore recommend the insertion in the Tax Levy now before your Honorable Body, the sum of $445,307 39 for this specific purpose.

In the view of this Department the matter is of paramount importance, demanding the most careful consideration of the Common Council. Postponement to the future by adoption of mere temporary expedients will but complicate the difficulties.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to transmit a copy of the balance sheets just received of the General Ledger, exhibiting the general condition of the accounts of the Department of Finance on the 1st of January, 1859.

The accounts and balance sheets of the Sinking Funds will be transmitted as soon as received.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

The following approximate statements of the temporary or floating debt due from the City Treasury, Jan. 1, 1859, from the Comptroller:

Revenue Bonds of 1858 outstanding, payable 1859		$4,368,700 00
Amount

on the table, and one thousand copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. OTTARSON offered a petition from the Board of Fire Commissioners, asking for an appropriation sufficient to meet legal expenses already incurred, and those which would be incurred hereafter. Referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Councilman LENT presented a petition from the Children's Aid Society for an appropriation of $5,000. The petition was signed by C. W. Field, Isaac V. Fowler, and others.

Mr. LENT offered a resolution directing the Clerk to prepare a statement of the various amounts ordered to be raised beyond the control of the Common Council, to remove the impression from the minds of the citizens that the two Boards are responsible for the heavy rate of taxation. Adopted.

The consideration of the Tax Levy was then resumed.

On motion of Councilman OTTARSON the estimated salary of Counsel to Corporation as "legal adviser to the Board of Supervisors," amounting to $2,000, was stricken out, as was $2,450 for rent of his office.

On motion of the same gentleman, the disbursements for obtaining witnesses, witnesses fees, &c., amounting to $10,000, was also stricken out.

A long debate ensued on a motion to strike out the $25,000 appropriated to meet the expenses of the Atlantic Cable Celebration. The motion was voted down.

When the list of "judgments to be paid" was reached, Mr. OTTARSON moved that the list sent in by the Comptroller at the last meeting be substituted for that printed in the Tax Levy, with the exception of the $235,000, Lowber judgment, as he wished to vote against that particular appropriation. After a protracted discussion, Mr. OTTARSON withdrew his objections, and the Comptroller's amended list was substituted. The Comptroller recommended that $29,345 be inserted among the judgments to be paid, which was done.

On motion of Mr. OTTARSON, $445,000 was inserted in the Tax Levy, in accordance with the request of the Comptroller in the above communication. The Tax Levy was then adopted as a whole, and the Board then adjourned until Monday evening next.

The following is a summary of the alterations made in the Tax Levy by the Councilmen:

	Previous appropriation.	Amendment.	Decrease.
Board of Health	$45,000	$10,000	$35,000
Joint Committee on Acc'ts.	10,000	struck out.	10,000
Battery enlargement	75,000	25,000	50,000
Repairing Fifth-avenue	10,000	struck out.	10,000
Worth monument enclosure	800	500	300
Estimated salary of Counsel to Corporation as legal adviser to Board of Supervisors	2,000	struck out.	2,000
Disbursements by Corporation Counsel for obtaining witnesses, &c.	10,000	struck out.	10,000
Rent of office for Counsel to Corporation	2,450	1,500	950
Board of County Canvassers for 1856	1,000	struck out.	1,000
Law expenses of office of Counsel to Corporation	950	struck out.	950
Reappropriation for repairing and cleaning Russ pavement	50,000	struck out.	50,000
Total appropriations stricken out			$170,200
Additions—			
Omitted Judgment	$29,345		
To make up deficiencies in Finance Department	445,000		
Total of additions			$474,345
Total addition to Tax Levy			$304,145

The difference between the Comptroller's corrected list of "Judgments to be paid" and that which was inserted in the Tax Levy as it came from the Board of Aldermen, could not be exactly ascertained.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

The bill to amend the Peter Cooper Institute act, was reported favorably.

Mr. WILLARD introduced a bill to abolish the imprisonment of witnesses. It allows the examination taken by a magistrate, under oath, to be used as evidence in case the witness does not appear at the trial The witness is then discharged on his own recognizance. Sufficient notice must be given to the prisoner prior to the examination of the witness, in order to afford him an opportunity for cross-examination.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York sent in a memorial, through Mr ELY, asking the State to give up all title to the Washington Market ground, as against the City.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

Messrs. ODDYKE and CONKLING presented remonstrances against all the City Railroad bills introduced the present session, signed by a large number of prominent property-holders.

Mr. POWELL presented a petition asking for a law for the better security of personal liberty, by preventing the rendition of fugitive slaves, and moved its reference to a Special Committee.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER spoke in favor of the reference. He hoped New-York, like Vermont and Massachusetts would at last pass a law to prevent the enforcement of the vile and unconstitutional Slave law within the limits of the State.

The motion referring the petition to a Special Committee was carried.

The Judiciary Committee reported back without amendment or alteration the bill providing for the trial of the Quarantine incendiaries in New-York or Kings Counties, recommending its passage. The bill was recommitted a few days since on the motion of Mr. CHRISTIE, of Richmond.

Mr. MASTERSON gave notice of a bill to provide workshops and employment for the adult blind in New-York.

The Governor sent in a communication recommending the immediate passage of a bill creating a new Commission to settle the boundary line between New-York and Connecticut.

The communication was referred to the Committee having that portion of the Governor's Message in charge.

The Registry bill was taken up, debated, and progress reported, without any action, and the bill was made the special order for Wednesday next.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. REILLY, to regulate the rates of wharfage in New-York and Brooklyn.

By Mr. TUTHILL, to regulate Gas Companies.

By Mr. ODDYKE, to regulate the observance of holidays in the payment of bills of exchange; to amend the General Banking Law of New-York City; also, to amend the Insurance Law.

By Mr. SMITH, to amend the Emigrant Protection Law.

By Mr. WOODRUFF, to give public boarding-house keepers a lien on baggage and personal property for unpaid board.

By Mr. CONKLING, to increase the duty on salt.

Mr. WOODRUFF introduced a resolution instructing the Committee to six days for hearing of the parties on the proposed City Railroads, and to advertise the same three days. Laid over.

Nomination of Canal Auditor—Caucus of the Republicans.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

In Executive session to-day, it is understood that the name of ELIAS W. LEAVENWORTH was withdrawn by the Governor for the office of Canal Auditor, and N. S. BENTON, present Auditor, was nominated.

The Republican members of the Legislature held a private caucus to-night to decide on the budget to be introduced this session. It is understood that the taxation for general purposes is to be the same as last year, and that a three-quarter mill-tax for the Canal will be called for.

Notaries Public Appointed.

NEW-YORK.—Charles L. Lazarus, Charles I. Cannon, Francis C. Bowman, Daniel Seixas, Edmund Stephenson, J. Grenville Kane, Christian G. Eckel, William H. Armstrong, William C. R. English, Joseph H. Gray, James William Poe, Effingham T. Hyatt, Louis W. Tinelli, Robert Sewell, William S. Matthews, Benjamin De Forest, Charles Spear, John Foot, William O. Mumford, Richard Stackpole, William T. Farnham, J. Smith Homans, John Raymond, Frederick R. Sherman, Allen Rutherford, Oscar Smedberg, Edward Chace, John F. Williams, Thomas E. Smith John P. Paulison, George Kellock, Jr., Gerardus C. King, William H. Dickinson, Edward A. Fraser, Richard Sill, Clark B. Wheeler, James S. Stearns, Theodore Stuyvesant, George Webb Monell, Sherman W. Knevals, John Bissell, Joseph C. Lawrence, Bernard Roelker, Henry Quackenbos, James N. Wells, Jr., Edward Robinson, Jr., Simeon Baldwin, Edwin O. Carnes, Thomas Adams, Irving I. Campbell.

[Advertisement.]

MORE WORDS ABOUT GAYETTY!—There is no scourge more widely spread, or more *easily avoided*, than the disease designated by the name of "Piles." It is not a very pleasant subject upon which to write, nor is it one that we would have chosen, only that the importance of the case demanded that we should do so. Piles, or hemorrhoids, are often produced *temporarily* (we wish the reader to mark that) by colds and by disorders of the liver, stomach and bowels. The affliction is also incidental to certain periods in the life of women. These temporary phases of piles may be aggravated to a chronic state, or at once banished, by a *judicious care of the person* and a proper effort towards the removal of the original cause.

Permanent Piles will invariably be produced by uncleanliness, or a disregard of ordinary precautions. The latter, if attended to, will abrogate the worst state of the disease in a short time. All medicines acting upon the stomach are worth little so far as piles are concerned, for if they effect a *partial* cure of that affliction they are certain to derange some other branch of the system and ultimately do more harm than good. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," however. Use *Gayetty's Medicated Paper* for the water-closet for a cure and preventive. Beware of imitations. Look for his name, watermarked in each sheet, and his autograph upon each label. Depôt, No. 41 Ann-street. For sale there, and by all respectable druggists.

[Advertisement.]

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Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, and Ivorytypes.

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Photographic Artist, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT IS COUNTERFEITED.—The genuine article is to be found by the watermark, "Holloway, New York and London," which exists in every leaf of the book of directions. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and improved machines greatly reduced prices.

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A Proclamation!

THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS SAVED TO THE COUNTRY.

THE PRESIDENT NO LONGER THINKS OF BUYING CUBA.

Argument and entreaty are exhausted. He has now come to a very sensible conclusion, viz.: to arm one thousand men with the VOLCANIC REPEATING RIFLE, which carries thirty balls, and can be loaded and discharged thirty times in less than one minute. One thousand men, armed with this Rifle, would be equal to thirty thousand armed with any other weapon. If our worthy Chief Magistrate does not bestir himself the Cubans will be ahead of him, as they are now buying them in large quantities, and will soon be able to defend themselves against any force that can be brought against them. The balls are all waterproof—hence their great superiority over any other arm. No changes of climate, or even immersion in water, affects them.

Colt's Pistol, so long considered the *ne plus ultra* of Fire-arms, is now fairly outdone by this new invention. Their beauty of construction and simplicity of movement are the wonder and admiration of all who have seen them. As was remarked a few days since, by one of our most accomplished commanders, "The man who invented that gun was a benefactor to his race, and the nation that was in possession of such a weapon need never fear even the combined armies of the world, if their cause was just."

Guns and Pistols, carrying from seven to thirty balls. This arm is now on exhibition and for sale, at wholesale and retail, at the Company's depôt, No. 267 Broadway, New-York. JOSEPH MERWIN,

Sole Agent for United States.

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Has now been before the public for four years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. WILBOR, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption, and all diseases of the lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular faculty, and sold by the proprietor, wholesale and retail.

ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist,

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is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 197 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine.

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$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in Existence.—HOWE'S PATENT.

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SAFEGUARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1859.

The Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller of this State, having reëxamined the securities held by this Company, (all based upon property in this State,) the Comptroller has granted a renewal of his certificate of the same, dated Albany, Jan. 14, 1859.

JACOB N. KEELER, President.

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Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars.* A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by

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Hutchings' Life Exhilarant is a Rejuvenator of unapproachable and inimitable excellence. For all nervous diseases, no matter how produced, it must be considered an infallible specific. It is also a cure for afflictions centreing in the liver, stomach or brain. Its mission is to bestow strength, vitality and physical ability. Sold at No. 165 Chambers-st., and by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

Hutchings' Life Exhilarant.—One dose will remove the disagreeable and distressing effects of wind or flatulence, and the moment the stomach receives the invigorating effects, the distressing load and all painful feelings will be removed.

Hutchings' Life Exhilarant.—Ladies of weak and sickly constitutions should take the Hutchings' Life Exhilarant; it will make you strong, healthy and happy, remove all obstructions and irregularities from the menstrual organs, and restore the bloom of youth to the sickly and wasted careworn face.

Hutchings' Life Exhilarant is Quick and effectual, curing the worst and most aggravated cases of dyspepsia, kidney complaints, and all other derangements of the stomach and bowels, and will revive the melancholy and drooping spirits immediately. The feeble, nervous and sickly should try it. Sold at No. 165 Chambers-st., and by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

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Store No. 7 Astor House.

Prof. J. C. Lane's rooms in the Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, room No. 4, are, in our opinion, the finest and best of any in the United States for the exhibition of models and the sale of patent rights. Inventors and others wishing to dispose of rights, should call without delay.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Poisonous.—Dr. CHILTON, the famous chemist, has just disposed of a libellous paragraph classing CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE with dyes alleged to be poisonous. The doctor says that this incomparable article is entirely inocuous. Read his certificate at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor-House.

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PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Exhibition Rooms for Models, in connection with the sale of patents, now opened by Professor J. C. LANE, at No. 41 Park-row, New-York, are worthy of an attentive examination by inventors and others wishing to dispose of State rights or entire patents.

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Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

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Lester's Sewing Machines,

With all his recent improvements, are now on sale at the salesroom

No. 483 Broadway.

Price $65, and warranted, for family use and for manufacturing purposes. All interested are invited to call and examine.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

PAYNE—BEER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, by the Rev. Dr. George B. Cheever, WILLIAM H. PAYNE to SARAH LOUISA BEER, daughter of Henry Beer, Esq., all of this City.

BLAKE—LAMBY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, at Trinity Chapel, by the Rev. E. Y. Higbee, J. H. BLAKE to Miss CARRIE M. LAMBY, both of New-York.

HERNBARD—GRATACAP.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, by the Rev. Dr. A. M. Osbon, THEODORE BERNHARD to MARY T. A. GRATACAP, only daughter of G. P. Gratacap, Esq.

BOWDEN—STEVENS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D., the Rev. J. J. BOWDEN, Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City, to ALEXA CHARLOTTE, only daughter of Alexander H. Stevens, M. D.

DAYTON—DENNIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, by the Rev. G. C. Baldwin, D. D., of Troy, N. Y., GEORGE DAYTON to MARTHA J., only daughter of the late Stephen A. Dennis, of this City.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

JAFFRAY—BEALES.—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 1, by the Rev. M. Driscol, S.J., JOHN HAMILTON JAFFRAY, eldest son of Richmond W. Jaffray, Esq., to ADELAIDE KERRISON, youngest daughter of I. C. Beales, M. D.

DIED.

KENT.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 2, of consumption, DAVID KENT, brother of E. N. Kent, of this City, aged 30 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 290 West 44th-st. The friends of deceased, his brother, and of the family of Mr. David Baker, are respectfully invited to attend.

JAMES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, WEISMAN, son of John and Caroline Weisman James, aged 14 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, corner 5th-av. and 130th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MCCAFFREY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, of marasmus, LOUISA, infant daughter of Robt. H. and Mary A. McCaffrey, aged 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 102 Sullivan-st., on Friday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ California and Philadelphia papers please copy.

LOWERRE.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 2, of consumption, MARY ANN, wife of Randolph Lowerre, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 24 Abingdon-place, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be interred in the family vault at St. Luke's Church.

THOMPKINS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, Miss MARTHA THOMPKINS, in her 52d year, in a blessed hope in Christ.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services, at No. 59 Vandam-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., this day, (Thursday.)

GODFREY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 2, CORNELIUS D. GODFREY, son of Cornelius and Lydia Godfrey, in the 23d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 16 Debevoise-st. His remains will be taken to Staten Island, on Friday, 4th inst.

SCOTT.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Feb. 2, NELSON WORRALL, only child of Thomas and Eliza A. Scott, aged 11 months and 20 days.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

SWIFT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, of consumption, JULIA ANN, wife of Orrin Swift, aged 52 years.

Her funeral will take place on Friday, 4th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from No. 71 Sands-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

DEAS.—At Grove Parsonage, Weehawken, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 2, of scarlet fever, in the 5th year of her age, HARRIET VAN VRANKEN, eldest child of the Rev. WM. V. V. Mabon and Emily Deas.

The friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral, at the Church, on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

PURDY.—At Tarrytown, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 4 o'clock P. M., of inflammation of the brain, FRANCES ANN, second daughter of Isaac L. and Caroline S. Purdy, aged 2 years, 8 months and 24 days.

Funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, from the residence of the parents, at Tarrytown. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Train will leave at 11½ o'clock from Chambers-st., and 11½ o'clock from 31-st.

RIGGS.—At his residence, in Peoria County, Illinois, on Friday, Jan. 28, JAMES LAWRASON RIGGS, son of the late Romulus Riggs, Esq., of Philadelphia.

FARR.—At Lodi, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 30, ELIZABETH J., wife of Robt. W. Farr, aged 26 years.

PRESENTATION WATCHES.

Just received, some very beautiful WATCHES, in new styles of cases, suitable for presentation, very superior timekeepers. For sale by

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.,
formerly No. 11 Wall st.

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HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,

Have now in store, and offer to the trade on liberal terms, a large and desirable assortment of

FRENCH FANCY GOODS,

FANS OF ALL KINDS, FANCY HAIR PINS, BUTTONS, BELT CLASPS AND BUCKLES, JEWELRY, BUSSON'S ACCORDEONS,
DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES,
&c., &c., &c.

H. W. POWELL (formerly No. 3 Park-row) begs to inform his friends and the Trade that he is now connected with Messrs. HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE, who will continue the importation of

CHINESE FANS,

heretofore carried on by him.

BUSSON'S ACCORDEONS.

A fraudulent use of my name having for a long time past been made use of by various houses engaged in the importation of Accordeons, I feel compelled, in self-defence, to call the attention of dealers to the fact, and to unmask to unwonted rivalry.

Within my knowledge, Accordeons coming from other manufacturers are daily shipped to the United States and sold as being of my manufacture. I protest formally against such rivalry, and knowing that the products of my manufacture are fully equal to those of any preceding period and of its old reputation, I cannot any longer allow that inferior instruments should be sold as being the product of my manufacture.

BUSSON.

PARIS, Jan. 8, 1859.

PIKE'S PEAK
GOLD MINES.

The subscribers propose to transport any given number of pounds, from Leavenworth City or other points on the Missouri that may be agreed upon, to the Gold Mines of Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek, and the Platte, during the months of April and May, with dispatch and on favorable terms. For our practical experience as Transporters on the Plains, and our responsibility as common carriers, we refer to Col. D. D. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General; J. T. Soutter, President of the Bank of the Republic; William Van Deventer, No. 195 Fulton-st.; Benjamin Holliday, Tontine Buildings, Wall-st., and J. B. Simpson, Nos. 5 and 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Buildings, New-York City. To the latter gentleman, our General Agent, we refer for all particulars. Early applications will meet with favor.

(Signed) RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL.
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Jan. 28, 1859.

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MUSICAL BOXES.

The undersigned offer for sale a large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 24 tunes, with different accompaniments, and with a variety of

AMERICAN,

French, German and Italian Music. Overtures, Expressives, Forte Piano, Mandolines.

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MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS!
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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

See advertisement, under head of "Lectures." Tickets, 25 cents each.

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An improved and very rich oil for making gas in the different Portable Gas Machines now in use, as cheap as any oil in market. Made by

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OSBORNE'S pure juice Port Wine for sale in quart and pint bottles, or by the gallon, by

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BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Hon. EDWARD EVERETT will deliver his oration on the *Character of Washington*, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund, before the members of the Association, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at the Plymouth Church. Tickets 50 cents each, to be had of the undersigned, and the members of the Board of Directors, also at W. W. Rose's, Messrs. Journey & Burnham's and H. H. Dickinson's, Atlantic-st., and at J. E. Davies' and Carl Prox's, Fulton-st.

G. L. HAIGHT,
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} Lecture Committee.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS, lined and unlined, for cold or wet weather. Protect the hands in all kinds of work; cure chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth, and snowy white. For sale at all rubber stores and at No. 36 John-st., (up stairs.)

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY, under the management of J. Moore & Wayne Olwine. House crowded from parquette to dome. OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN, received nightly with shouts of enthusiastic applause. Miss JULIA DALY as the Yankee Gal on her travels, received with cheer upon cheer. This successful comedy will be played EVERY EVENING. Secure your seats in advance.

LA PLATA:
THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION,
AND
PARAGUAY.

Being a Narrative of the Exploration of the Tributaries of the River La Plata and adjacent countries, during the years 1853-54-55-56, under the orders of the United States Government.

By THOMAS J. PAGE, U. S. N.,
Commander of the Expedition.

One volume, large octavo, with Map and numerous Illustrations. Muslin, $3.

This Volume contains the Official Narrative of one of the most important Expeditions ever sent out by our Government. The vast region drained by the river La Plata and its tributaries was closed to commerce and navigation by the rigid Colonial Laws of Spain, the civil wars of which followed the Independence, and the subsequent selfish policy of Rosas, the tyrant of Buenos Ayres. After the defeat and flight of Rosas, one of the first acts of Urquiza, the able and enlightened Director of the Argentine Confederation, was the decree of Aug. 28, 1852, declaring the waters of the Confederation free to the flags of all nations.

Our Government was the first to avail itself of this decree. Early in 1853 the steamer *Water Witch* was placed under the command of Lieutenant Page, with instructions to explore the Rivers of La Plata, and report upon their navigability and adaptation to commerce. Lieutenant Page executed his commission with rare fidelity and intelligence, and has embodied the results in this volume. The explorations described in the Narrative embrace an extent of 3,600 miles of river navigation, and 4,400 miles of journey by land in Paraguay and the Argentine Confederation. The River Paraguay alone was found to be navigable, at low water, by a steamer drawing nine feet, for more than 2,000 miles from the ocean. The basin of La Plata is almost equal in extent to that of the Mississippi, and not inferior in salubrity of climate and fertility of soil, while the head waters of its rivers penetrate the richest mineral provinces of Brazil and Bolivia. The products of this region must find their outlet through the River La Plata. The population numbers scarcely one person to a square mile, but great inducements to emigration are now offered by the Argentine Confederation. The commerce of the country, already considerable, is capable of immediate and almost indefinite increase.

Lieutenant Page's Narrative contains ample information respecting the soil, climate, and productions of the country, and the manners, habits, and customs of the people. A full account is given of the unfortunate rupture with Paraguay, showing conclusively that the attack upon the *Water Witch* was altogeterh unwarranted, and the allegations by which President Lopez attempted to justify it, entirely destitute of truth. An interesting and valuable account of the Jesuit Missions in La Plata is appended to the Narrative.

The Illustrations comprise the accurate Map of the Country, prepared by the orders of our Government, Portraits of Urquiza, Lopez, Francia, and Loyola, and numerous Engravings of Scenery, Character and Incident.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York.

☞ HARPER & BROTHERS will send the above Work by mail, postage paid (for any distance in the United States under 3,000 miles), on receipt of the Money.

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Among the attractive contents of this week's number of THE INDEPENDENT, will be a new

"STAR PAPER,"
by
HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Subject: "THEODORE PARKER AND THE NEW-YORK OBSERVER."

AN ORIGINAL POEM BY THE REV. DR. CHEEVER.

A LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

With numerous other articles on current topics, making a most interesting and attractive number.

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OUR MUSICAL FRIEND, NO. 10, NOW ready, price 10 cents, contains the ballad of "Home Sweet Home," by Bishop; "The Lancers Quadrille;" "The Standard Bearer" song by Lindpaintner; and the march from "Egmont," by Beethoven. All for 10 cents. Office No. 13 Frankfort-st.

THE BUSINESS MEN OF NEW-YORK will find it to their advantage to advertise in the Kentucky *Yeoman*. The *Yeoman* is published tri-weekly and weekly at Frankfort, Ky., and being the official paper of the State, has the largest and most general circulation of any paper in the State.

Merchants and manufacturers wishing to make their business known in all parts of Kentucky and in the South and West generally, can find no better medium than the Kentucky *Yeoman*. For terms, address S. J. M. MAJOR & CO., Frankfort, Ky., or S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., New-York, N. Y.

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BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.,
Publish, manufacture and import the best views and instruments on glass and paper, and keep the largest stock in the country,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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FRANCES SCHMOZART,
MONTHLY NURSE.
Dr. ARNOLD'S, Yonkers, to whom she refers.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG PERSON, a situation as nurse and seamstress, cutting and fitting of children's clothes and embroidery; has long experience in the care of children; prefers growing up children; or would do light chamberwork and sewing. Call at or address No. 25 East 21st-st., near Madison-av. Can be seen till suited at her present employer's.

WANTED—FOR AN EXPERIENCED, INTELLIgent servant, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or waitress and first-class chambermaid; is a girl of very respectable appearance, thoroughly efficient in the nursery or dining-room; wages not so much an object as a situation in a good family; highest reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNdress, or as general servant, for a steady, reliable, first-class domestic; is neat, obliging and respectful, and well capable to fill a good situation to her employer's satisfaction; an excellent washer and ironer, and a very good cook. References unquestionable. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A VERY ACTIVE, UPRIGHT PROtestant young woman, a situation, as excellent meat and pastry cook; makes good bread, pies and cakes of all kinds; would assist in washing and ironing, or would accept a laundress' place; does all kinds of fine ironing, fluting, &c., no objection to the country; will be found careful and obliging. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE cook; is a good baker, and first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; has no objection to a first-class boarding house; hours from 9 to 5 o'clock. Best of City reference given. Has no objections to the country. Apply at No. 38 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE German girls, separate or together; one as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; they are tidy and respectful; speak English; will try to please their employer. Apply No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; understands soups, meats and poultry, pastry and bread; willing to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family. Best City reference. Apply for 2 days at No. 120 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and to do chamberwork in a private family; is an excellent waitress; can be found a respectable and a trustworthy person; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 99 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH the very best City reference, a situation; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; will be willing to assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family. Call at No. 398 7th-av., or address M. C., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER BY TWO respectable young girls, one as good cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the fine washing and ironing. Best City reference; two years in last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 139 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in a private family; understands meats, poultry and baking; does up linen in style; wages, $8 a month. Also, a girl of 17; minds baby, sews neatly; does light washing; wages, $5. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable woman; she understands cooking, washing and ironing thoroughly; is particularly neat, economical and prudent in her duties; a person of excellent character. Ladies requiring a first-class kitchen servant, apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY girl of respectability; does plain cooking, washing and ironing; will make bread, biscuits, &c.; will be found efficient, prudent, and trusty; is perfectly willing and obliging in her disposition. Families in want of a good servant, apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one as good cook, washer and ironer—good hand at all kinds of baking; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Can give the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 266 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, HARDworking and reliable young woman, a situation; is a very good cook, excellent washer and ironer, and thoroughly efficient in housework; has unquestionable references; is very economical and neat, and will try to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as seamstress, and is capable of cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; is willing to assist in light work; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 51 Charles-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook, or good washer and ironer, in a private family; has lived three years in one place, and six months in her last; would go a short distance in the country with a respectable family. The best City reference given. Call at No. 124 West 21st, near 7th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble German girls, one as chambermaid and seamstress or the latter alone; the other to cook, wash and iron. Excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family; is a good baker; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 25th-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and is a good baker; both have the best of City reference; wish to get in one house. Call at No. 155 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMIly by a very competent person as first class laundress or chambermaid and fine washing. Best of City reference; can be seen till engaged at No. 173 East 12th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone; perfectly understands her business; best of City reference. Call at No. 57 West 11th st., near 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A very competent young woman, who can tend an infant from its birth. Call at No. 7 Ashland-place, Perry-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock, the residence of her late employer, where she lived nearly three years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City references; none but private families need apply. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST CLASS seamstress, in a respectable private family; understands dressmaking and plain sewing; has no objections to wait or travel with a lady. Can be seen for two days, at No. 20 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A COMpetent woman, who understands French cooking and all kinds of removes and desserts; has been some time in the capacity of housekeeper. Can give good City references. Inquire at No. 261 6th-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as a first-class laundress; understands French fluting and the doing up of muslins; the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 80 West 17th-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to do plain cooking, and washing and ironing; no objection to the housework of a small, private family. Good references. Apply at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid or waitress, in a small family. Has the best of City reference. Call at No 207 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 3d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and good plain sewing, or chamberwork and waiting in a small family; good City reference; apply at No. 61 Amity-st., between Henry and Hicks sts., Brooklyn; also, another girl would cook, wash and iron.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, GOOD-TEMpered, cleanly, active girl, a situation; she is a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer; can sew well, or do chamberwork; good reference. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT young women, one as excellent cook; no objection to assist with the washing, if required; the other to do chamberwork and sewing. Call at No. 120 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 198 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE and ironing; is a good bread and pastry cook; good reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 9 Monroe-st., in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL a situation as nurse and seamstress; half-grown children preferred. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 329 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as good plain cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Good City references can be given by calling at No. 108 East 13th st., near 3d-av., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FAITHFUL and competent girl, as chambermaid and seamstress. For information as to capability apply to No. 55 West 11th-st., where she now lives.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress. Can give satisfactory recommendations from her last employers. Call at No. 116 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUAtion in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and has good City reference. Apply at No. 134 4th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress in a private family. City reference given. Apply at No. 108 Smith st., corner of Dean and Pacific sts. Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young American girl as chambermaid and waitress; can be well recommended. Call for two days at No. 141 West 35th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO PROTESTant girls; one as cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Apply at No. 152 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a first-class cook; can be seen at No. 74 West 18th-st.

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN AND EVERY other kind of servants are always on hand at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. First-class French, English, German, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish cooks, an English housekeeper, and English nurse and seamstress will be found this week.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED man, a situation to drive an express wagon or a coupee carriage. The advertiser understands the care of horses, and is an excellent servant in or out of doors, and willing to take care of an invalid gentleman, or to travel, he being accustomed to such. Good City reference and security given if required. Address a note to T. F. G., No. 244 Mulberry-st., or Box 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, (SINGLE,) a situation in a country place to take care of a horse, cow and work around; he understands perfectly the raising of early vegetables and all plain garden work, and will be willing and civil. Any gentleman in want of such a man will address HELP, Box No. 110 *Times* Office, which will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man; has had charge of some large places in New-York and vicinity; can produce City references. A place where there is glass, and where there is a remuneration of wages paid required. Address HORTICULTURE, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who understands his business perfectly; is a good, careful driver, and understands the care and management of horses. Has the best of City reference from his late employer. Call or address a note to the Metropolitan Stables, in Prince-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man, disengaged this day; he understands the care and management of horses and carriages thoroughly, and can produce the best of references from his employer in town. Address M. H., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlishman, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can produce satisfactory reference. T. S. E. can be seen at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st., between the hours of 10 and 2 this day.

WANTED.—A MAN WHO HAS BEEN ENGAGED in the iron trade a number of years, wishes an engagement in the hardware or similar business. Any one wishing a practical man will address G. M., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A young man in a private family. Can produce the best of City references from his last employers. Address L. B., Box No. 167 *Times* Office, or No. 4 Horatio-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man, in a private family; understands his business, and has respectable references. Address J. M., No. 125 4th-av., in the harness-maker's store; will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman or groom; is a careful driver and competent groom; can give the best of City reference. Apply or address COACHMAN, for three days, at No. 96 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; has driven in the City nearly seven years; has satisfactory City reference from his last employer. Address P. S., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man of good habits; he understands his business in all its branches. Can be seen at Mr. Thorburn's, 15 John-st., New-York, until engaged. Address F. P. F.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as waiter in a private family. Best of City reference for capability. Address J. H., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

$50—A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE THIS amount to any one who will assist him to obtain a situation as Bank Messenger, Inspector, Insurance Company Collector, out-door agent, or in any capacity that requires activity, honesty and integrity. I can give the very best of reference, and security for the faithful performance of duty. Address Mr. WHITING, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A CHEMIST, AN AMERICAN PUPIL OF Pelouze and Dumas, of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Address Box No. 1,848, New-York, Post-office.

TO MASTER BLACKSMITHS.—WANTED—By a strong and able young man, a chance to make himself useful in this business; is fully posted in every branch; wages not so much an object as a steady job. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED A MAN AND WIFE, (Americans, Scotch or English,) from April 1, on a farm of 60 acres, in Westchester County, about 30 miles from New-York City. The man must be a good farmer, capable and willing to work; his wife must understand the care of the dairy and be a good housekeeper. Best of reference required as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Any parties possessing these requisites may address A. B. C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, giving full particulars, with reference and salary expected.

FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS WANTED—To sell the three Views of the Mount Vernon Mansion and Tomb of Washington, published by N. S. BENNETT, in aid of the Mount Vernon Fund. None but intelligent and responsible men need apply. LEGRAND ABBOTT, General Agent for the United States, No. 293 Broadway, Office No. 5.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, FROM Canada, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly, and can give good City references. A note addressed to A. B., care of Mr. H. Kerr, No. 746 Broadway, will receive immediate attention for two days.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK; one who writes a good hand, is quick and correct at figures, and has had experience in a staple dry goods house, may address Box No. 205 Post-Office, with real name and references.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESMAN IN A wholesale boot and shoe house; none but those who can influence a fair amount of good, prompt-paying trade need apply. Address, with real name, &c., Box No. 2,261 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS to act as canvasser for a New-York house. One who has had some experience in agency business would be preferred. Address, with references, Box No. 2,707 Post-Office.

WANTED—A FARMER AND HIS WIFE, WITHout children; he must understand his business and be a thorough worker. Address Box No. 494 Post-office, with references.

WANTED—A GOOD SATINET PRINTER.—ONE who understands printing satinets will meet with liberal encouragement. Apply to EDWARD REED, corner 54th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 37 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (A PROTESTANT) who understands the care of horses and cows; he must be a good groom, and willing to help in a garden. Address E. W., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS STORE, A RESpectable lad, about 14 years old, who resides in Jersey City. Apply after 5 P. M. to E. LAMBERT & CO., No. 335 Broadway.

WANTED—A DIE SINKER. ALSO A WOOD ENgraver. Apply to WM. EAVES, No. 295 Pearl-st.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Risher. This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER, and servants, speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING their own house, near Broadway, in West 29th-st.; would let a suite of furnished rooms with board, to a small family, not exceeding four persons. Members of some Evangelical church preferred. Terms: $20 per week. Particular references given and required. Address Box No. 2,607 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE BACK PARlor and extension room; also, a pleasant room for single gentlemen, in a neat, quiet house, may be found at No. 266 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms to let on the most reasonable terms, in a plain private family. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 70 Willow-st.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE (PIOUS family preferred.) for a gentleman, wife and daughter, 14 years of age, between 20th and 40th sts., and Lexington and 6th avs., for one year. Terms must be moderate. Address J. D. B., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE ENGLISH FAMILY, RESiding between 5th-av. and University-place, three rooms with or without partial board, to single gentlemen. For address apply at Episcopal Tract Society's store, No. 55 East 13th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A private family, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE—Beautifully ornamented, in all styles and colors; suites from $25 and upwards; wardrobes, mattresses, palliasses, pillows, &c., at the old manufactory, No. 638 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Articles promptly manufactured to order and packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 267 Canal-st., (old No. 53,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINgle roofs recovered with the celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing Material; it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water-tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter, from any part of the country, at the manufactory, No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.
GEO. F. WEIGAND.

FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Situated about 30 miles from New-York, and ¾ of a mile from a dépôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There are six acres of land, with new house and out-buildings complete; house supplied with water and gas; great variety of fruit and shade trees. Possession immediately. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE JONES, office of the *Times*.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING house No. 58 St. Mark's-place, replete with every convenience and in perfect order; house 25 feet front by nearly 60 feet deep; lot 25x98 feet; the house is beautifully papered throughout, and parlors frescoed by one of the best artists in the City; gymnasium in the attic. Price $15,000, terms to accommodate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2¾ miles northeast of the village of Sing-Sing, 3¾ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2¾ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.
For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN C. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATed, one mile from the Morristown Court House, New-Jersey, containing about 80 acres, well divided into meadow, plough and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. N. B.—The above farm, if not sold at private sale previous to Feb. 15, will then be offered at vendue, at 11 A. M., on the premises, with the stock, horses, cows, sheep, hay, grain, barouche, wagons, farming utensils, &c. For further particulars, inquire of C. V. FREEMAN, Esq., Morristown, or of the owner, GILBERT HOPKINS, New-York, No. 37 Fulton-st., 2d story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES, pleasantly situated opposite the village of Belleville, Bergen County; may be divided for two country seats; adjoining the Jersey City Water-Works, the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York; eight miles from the City; two new dwellings, with kitchens, two good wells of water, large barn, wagon-house, carpenter-shop and other out buildings, young apple orchard, good garden, with different kinds of fruit, all in good order. Water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building, from the water-works. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to JAMES D. ACKERMAN, No. 325 Bowery, or of PETER J. ACKERMAN, No. 32 Nesbit-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER County, a two-story and attic house with a wing, containing 14 rooms and a good cellar, with half an acre of land. On the premises are a good well, cistern, stable, hen-house, and some fruit and ornamental trees. Situated 1½ miles from Harlem River, in an excellent neighborhood, on high ground, and perfectly healthy; communication with New-York at all hours, by New-York and Harlem Railroad or by stages, which pass the door, connecting with the Harlem steamboats and 2d and 3d-avenue Railroads. Apply to J. TAYLOR, No. 93 Chambers-st.

ASSIGNEES' SALE—GREAT BARGAIN.—THE subscribers will offer at private sale the well-known Waldorph farm, situated in the town of Hook, Dutchess County, 100 miles from the City of New-York, near the landing and Hudson River Railroad dépôt at Barrytown, containing 316 acres of land suitable for grass or grain; good and extensive farm buildings; as to location and other conveniences it cannot be surpassed, either for the practical farmer or retired gentleman. The farm must be sold at any sacrifice. For further particulars address Dr. A. G. BENEDICT, Red Hook, N. Y.; or apply to E. L. FANCHER, Esq., No. 229 Broadway,

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot No. 69 West 23d st., near 6th-av.
Six houses and lots in 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. One brown stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn. These houses have all the modern improvements.
Lease of store No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.
One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park.
Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 5th-av.
One house and lot No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.
Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner of Spruce.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 x100, on 121st st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 116th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One gore corner, 4th-av. and 120th-st. 51x145.
Four lots, each 25x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.
The house on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to
A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KILLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-story brick house No. 71 Amity-st., near Thompson-st., occupied since its completion by the subscriber. This is one of the best built houses in the City; the rear joins the rear of the houses facing on Washington-square, and is in perfect order. The premises will be delivered on the first day of May next, and part of the purchase money can, if required, remain on bond and mortgage. The house can be examined from 2 to 4 o'clock. Apply to GEORGE BARRELL, No. 105 Wall-st., corner of Front.

BRICK TWO-STORY HOUSE AND LOT, No. 32 Pike-st., between Henry and Madison sts. For sale at auction at the Merchants' Exchange by A. J. BLEECKER & SON, on THURSDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, the pleasant, convenient two-story house and lot No. 32 Pike-st., lot 25x85, house 25x44, with two-story tea and bath room. House built by day's work in the best manner, with basement. Right dry cellar; Croton and gas in house; $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to ROBERT HADDOCK, No. 101 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 32d-st., near 5th-av. House 25x60, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x89; has been occupied but little over a year, and as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, and in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house and lot No. 83 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 46 feet deep, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors; baths, wash-tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

EXECUTORS' SALE—FRIDAY, FEB. 4, AT 12 o'clock, at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, the two-story and attic brick-front house on the east side of Lewis-st., between Broome and Delancy sts. Lot 25 feet, front and rear, by 100 feet in depth, and known as No. 34 Lewis-st. The usual Executor's deed will be given,
JAS. R. WOOD,
WILLIAM POST, } Executors.

FOR SALE—FOR $2,300—A SMALL BRICK-front three-story house, in Williamsburg, in a very pleasant neighborhood; the house is in thorough repair, having a portico at the front door and a balcony in front of second story; marble mantels, including carpets, oil-cloth, chandelier and gas fixtures. $1,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of T. FORSTER, No. 260 7th-st., New-York, or A. MANGER, No. 252 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

LOTS FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—Five lots, 20x80, and one lot, 20x100, on northeast corner 9th and Ainslie sts. Price, $450 for each inside lot, and $560 for corner. Also, three lots, 25x75, on southwest corner Leonard and Powers sts. Price, corner, $600; inside lots, $500 each; 90 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Apply to
G. & S. STEVENSON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story house, No. 36 3d st., or door from 2d-av., containing all the modern improvements, brick furnace in cellar, Croton water and gas throughout, also a laundry, &c., &c. Would sell all or part of the furniture if required. Terms easy. Apply to J. HENRY ANDERSON, No. 103 Bowery.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF LAND AT CHATSworth, beautifully situated on the Boston Post-Road, opposite E. K. Collins' country seat. Also several choice building sites, with magnificent views of the Sound; and from 2 to 10 acres of land; would be exchanged for good City property. Apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high; with it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st.; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with tea room in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 20x105 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—For sale or to rent a valuable water-front in the village of Flushing, L. I., situated on Flushing Creek, and most admirably calculated for manufacturing or other business purposes. For further particulars apply to ISAAC PECK & SON, Flushing, L. I.

$4,000—FOR SALE.—THOSE THREE three-story and basement brick houses, all alike, on the north side of 88th-st., between 3d and 2d avs., built in the very best manner, directly opposite the Vanderpool Park. Terms very easy. Apply to ROBT. JOHNSON, No. 292 3d-av.

$6,000—GOOD INVESTMENT.—TWO 4-story brick houses, near 3d-av., in 28th-st., in good order (pay well) will be sold at a bargain, and only $1,000 wanted on each house. Apply to owner, No. 267 3-av.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown stone house No. 153 West 34th-st., together with the carpets, chandeliers, glass and cornices, which are new. The house is in thorough repair. Apply to the owner on the premises.

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE HOUSES AND BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—For sale two new three-story brick houses on Myrtle-place, 300 feet from Gates-av., in the immediate vicinity of the churches, schools and best improvements, on Clinton and Washington avs., and the Fulton-av. Railroad. The houses are 22x40, lots 100 feet deep, built in a neat and superior manner, Philadelphia brick fronts, 13 rooms with pantries and closets, gas, &c. Also, for sale, a large number of desirable building lots on Gates, Green and Lafayette avs., and intersecting streets, immediately adjacent to the houses. Terms made easy to the purchaser. The location is airy and healthy, and convenient to all the favorite to New-York. For the rapid advantages, churches, superior schools, and the recent introduction of water of remarkable purity, Brooklyn is rendered one of the most desirable places for residence in the land. Apply to FISHER HOWE, No. 160 Front-st., New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, surviving executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Middlemiss, will, on the 15th day of February, instant, at 12 o'clock M., expose to sale at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, the lot of ground with the building thereon known as No. 239 Centre-st., in said City; the lot is 25 feet in width in front and rear, and 84 feet deep on each side; the building is two stories high, has a brick front and a tea-room in the rear. Ten per cent. of the purchase-money and the auctioneer's fee to be paid by the purchaser on the day of sale, the balance of the purchase-money to be paid in cash on the delivery of the deed. Possession will be given on the 1st day of May next. The premises can be seen at any time. For particulars, apply to WM. INGLIS, No. 36 John-st.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Executor.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court, on MONDAY, Feb. 18, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, at the Vanderbilt House, kept by John R. Stegirt, at Vanderbilt Landing, the Farm, containing 41 acres of land, situate in the town of Westfield, in the County of Richmond, on the road leading from Amboy Ferry to Quarantine; upon the farm is a large and commodious two-story and attic dwelling-house, 90 feet front, well located, and also two barns, wagon-house, ice-house, hennery, and all the usual convenient out-buildings for a country residence, now known as the "Bonnington Place." For further particulars, inquire of CORNELIUS COLES, No. 318 Canal-st., or to C. J. & E. DE WITT, No. 88 Nassau-st., New-York. The premises are now unoccupied.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1859.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—The following property, well located, is offered for sale on reasonable terms:
No. 136 Livingston-st., opposite Gallatin-place, $5,000.
No. 138 Livingston-st., double frame, $5,000.
No. 139 Adams-st., with extra lot.
Nos. 78 and 90 1st-place, brown-stone, with stable.
Two houses on Remsen and Pierrepont sts.
Two houses on Henry-st., $9,000 and $11,000.
No. 188 Schermerhorn-st., 2-story and basement, $2,850.
No. 118 Bergen-st., 3-story and basement, brick, $3,750.
Nos. 390 and 402 Pacific-st., brick and stone.
Several small houses can be added to the above.
Also, desirable lots at bargains. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 4 Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF GARRETT GREEN, deceased:
One house and lot No. 270 West 18th-st., price $5 750.
One house and lot No. 100 Greenwich-av., price $6,000.
One house and lot No. 264 West 28th-st., price $4,000.
One house and lot No. 58 East 28th-st., price $7,000.
One house and lot No. 256 West 44th-st., price $7,000.
One house and lot No. 82 West 47th-st., price $6,000.
One lot on 68th-st., near Broadway, west side, price $1,750.
Four lots on 36th-st., near 2d-av., west side, each $2,500.
A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to EDWARD GREEN, Executor, corner of West and Horatio sts.

FOR SALE.—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY CORner of Waverley-place and Perry-st. Lot 50 feet on Perry-st. and 70 feet on Waverley-place. This is an excellent opportunity for investment. The property must be sold to settle an estate, and builders or capitalists are invited to examine the location, as the neighborhood is rapidly improving. For particulars, inquire of L. STARR, at the office of the *Commercial Advertiser*, No. 46 Pine-st., or at No. 53 Hammond-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, TOGETHER with a new, handsome dwelling and brick workshop standing thereon. There is well and cistern water on the premises, also, a garden, tastefully arranged. It is a pretty place, and being only two minutes' walk from a railroad dépôt, would be very convenient for a New-York merchant or mechanic. For further particulars, apply to A. J. BROOKS, No. 81 Maiden-lane, New-York, or on the premises, No. 374 Mulberry-st., Newark, N. J.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The two-story attic house and two lots on Quincy-st., four doors east of Classon-av., only a short distance from the Fulton-av. cars. The house contains 12 rooms, and is in complete order; marble mantels, gas, &c. Price, $4,200. Rent, $425. The furniture in the house also for sale. Apply to C. S. SMITH, on the premises, or to O. B. TWEEDY & CO., No. 12 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house No. 65 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is 23 feet 6 inches in width, with the usual depth of the block; replete with all modern improvements. If not sold before the 9th instant, will be rented. For terms, apply to E. H. ELY, Esq., No. 55 37th-st., or No. 37 Wall-st., (Jauncey-court.) May be vi

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR DAILY AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY
THIS DAY, Feb. 3, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange:
[illegible] Far. & Citizens' Bank of L. I.... $25 each
[illegible] Mechanics' and Traders' Bank..... 25 each
[illegible] Bank of Commerce..... 100 each
[illegible] American Exchange Bank..... 100 each
[illegible] Bulls Head Bank..... 25 each
[illegible] Tradesman's Bank..... 40 each
[illegible] Merchants' Bank of Poughkeepsie.... 100 each
[illegible] Manhattan Fire Insurance Co..... 25 each
[illegible] Consolidated Ins. of Philadelphia..... 50 each
[illegible] Great Western Marine Ins. Co..... 100 each
[illegible] Kings County Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each
[illegible] Peoples' Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each
[illegible] Hope Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each
[illegible] Excelsior Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each
30 shares Goodhue Fire Insurance Co..... 100 each
[illegible] Consolidated Stage Co..... 25 each
2 shares Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad..... 100 each
[illegible] Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad..... 100 each
500 shares Gardiner Gold Mining Co..... 5 each
$9,000 Lee County (Iowa) 8 P cent. Bonds.
6,000 Lexington City (Ky.) 6 P cent. Bonds.
5,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
14,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 10 P cent. Bonds.
10,000 Racine and Mississippi Railroad Farm Mortgage Bonds.
2,000 Ohio and Mississippi Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.
Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

S. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1858.
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT of 14th Feb. 1856, ch. 250, and other acts upon the subject of free banking, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in Wall-st., New York City, on the 3d of February, 1859, and from day to day until they are all disposed of, the following Bonds, indorsed by the State of Tennessee, belonging to the following free banks now in liquidation—to wit: 21 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Claiborne; 44 East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Jefferson: 17 East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Trenton; 17 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds and 16 Memphis City Bonds, all for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Tazewell. JAMES T. DUNLAP, Comptroller.
By order of JAMES T. DUNLAP, Esq., Comptroller of the State of Tennessee.
THURSDAY, FEB. 3.
At 12¾ o'clock.
$21,000—21 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at Bank of Republic.
$44,000—44 Bonds of $1,000 each, of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1 at the Bank of the Republic.
$17,000—17 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
$17,000—17 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds. Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
$16,000—16 Bonds, of $1,000, of the City of Memphis. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
All of the above-mentioned Bonds are indorsed by the State of Tennessee.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE SALE.—SPLENDID FURNITURE, RICH Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate, pier and mantel mirrors; three suites of rich parlor furniture, rosewood piano-forte, seven octave; valuable oil paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, by J. W. PORTER, on Monday, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do., in green and gold; costly solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood card tables, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs, elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly China vases and rich parlor ornaments, &c. with a number of fine oil paintings, dining-room and chamber furniture, elegant extension tables, chairs in rich gold hand decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters bureaus, washstands, with marble tops; costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, bees and bedding; French oval mirror, mahogany suite of furniture in hair cloth, cottage and mahogany spring seat chairs, rosewood hall stand, oilcloth, &c. Sale positive, and no postponement.

ADRIAN H MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE TWENTY-FIRST-STREET LOTS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1859, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:
Four valuable and desirable lots of land, situate on the southerly side of 21st st., and commencing 620 feet westerly from 5th-av., being each 25 feet front and rear by 92 feet in depth, except one of said lots, which is 30 feet 3 inches front, 30 feet 6 inches rear, by 92 feet deep.
The above property, situated in one of the best neighborheods in the City, is well worthy the attention of those desiring locations for first-class residences.
Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at 6 per cent. For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HARRISON-ST. AND MINETTA-LANE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of the estate of Leonard Warner, deceased.
HARRISON-ST.—The 2-story brick-front dwelling-house and lot known as No. 50 Harrison-st., north side, between Washington and West sts. Lot 21x75 feet.
MINETTA-LANE.—The lot, with the 2 story brick front dwelling-house on the front, and 2 frame stables on the rear thereof, No. 21 Minetta-lane, south side, between Carmine and Minetta sts. Lot 20x80. Terms at sale. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
THE HERCULES FOUNDRY AND FIVE LOTS OF THIRTY-FIRST-STREET FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
Five lots on the southerly side of East 31st-st, each 25 feet, front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, commencing 100 feet westerly from the 3d-av. On the lots is a large foundry, about No. 100, and other improvements. With the lots will also be sold a steam engine and gear machinery on the premises, of which an inventory will be produced at the sale. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage for $8,000. Map, inventory and terms at the auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—Attention is called to the sale of desirable property to be made at auction, THIS DAY, 3d inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, by order of Executors and others.
HARRISON-STREET.—House and lot No. 50.
MINETTA-LANE.—House and lot and stable No. 21.
VANDEWATER-STREET.—House and lot No. 19.
WATER-STREET.—House and lot No. 313.
THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—House and lot and stable.
Also, VALUABLE LOTS on 3d-av., 49th, 51th and 115th sts. Maps at No. 35 Wall-st.

WILLIAM H FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ORCHARD-STREET, BELONGING TO THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—That valuable property, known as the Friends' Meeting House; the ground is 36 feet 7½ inches front by 100 feet in depth; the building 60 by 78 feet.
Also, the house and lot No. 35 Orchard-st., adjoining the above, 30 feet 6 inches by 100 feet. The above property will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps and full particulars may be obtained at the office of WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer, No. 5 Broad st.

MILLER & MCEVILY, Auctioneers.
CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT SHERIFF'S SALE.—MILLER & MCEVILY will sell under direction of JOHN KELLY, Sheriff, at 12 M., on the 8th day of February, 1859, at the Merchants' Exchange, 5 lots on the north side of 69th st., 468 feet east of 5th-av.; 4 lots on 4th-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 101st-st., 3 lots on 101st-st., in rear of last mentioned. Sale positive. One half can remain on mortgage. For maps, &c., apply at the office of Auctioneers, No. 28 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st, a beautiful collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings by eminent artists, among which may be found the works of the following, viz.: Swanvelder, Teniers the Younger, Forrester, George Cars, Sammereis, Merricho, Sumius, Schilet, Kuysdale, Hinckley, and other artists of equal merit. They are now on exhibition.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.
175 LOTS SCHOLES ESTATE, BROOKLYN, NINETEENTH WARD—Allotted to Clayton Scholes—On Bedford and other avenues, Ross and other streets, within a few minutes' walk of Peck-slip, Grand-st. and other ferries; will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, MONDAY, Feb. 14, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sixty per cent can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 45 Nassau-st., and at the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Wall-st.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by PEED & COLE, consisting of three suites of rosewood parlor furniture, marble-top, centre and side tables, pier glasses, velvet tape try carpets, and a general assortment of kitchen furniture. Also, one mahogany piano.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.
WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, FEB. 4TH, 1859, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two three-story basement brick dwelling houses No. 119 and 121 East 24th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., all in complete order, with marble mantels, &c. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

J. F. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN F. VAN ANTWERP'S regular trade sale of Birmingham, Sheffield, German and American hardware, cutlery, &c., will take place at 10 o'clock, on THURSDAY, 3d inst., at No. 73 William-st. For full particulars, see catalogues, *Courier and Enquirer* and *Herald*.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

STILL AHEAD OF COMPETITION.
Great reduction in prices of Teas, Groceries and Provisions, at the
CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE,
No. 269 Greenwich st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.
THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of
Fine Teas, Wines, Groceries and Provisions
to be found in any store in New-York, at the lowest prices. Choice family flour, $5 to $6 50, and all other goods equally low. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer and dealer in Wines, Teas, Groceries and Provisions, No. 269 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.

C. MARIE & CO. HAVE REMOVED FROM No. 9 Warren-st to Nos. 52 and 54 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1858		$1,402,966 25
Amount of premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1859	$414,454 16	
Amount of Interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1859	78,773 26	
Net amount of rents received and accrued	3,074 38	
Net amount of endowment premium	50 40	495,761 20
Total		$1,898,727 45

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for Losses by death	$163,215 22	
Amount paid for Interest on dividends and purchased policies	31,216 65	
Amount of canceled notes and return premiums on canceled policies	37,168 46	
Amount paid for taxes and law expenses	3,291 42	
Amount paid for office salaries and fees to physicians and trustees, and office rent to May 1, 1858	16,000 46	
Amount paid for stationery, printing, postages, express charges and office expenses	6,492 67	
Amount paid for commissions, advertising, exchanges, medical examinations, &c.	45,438 01	—302,875 89
Total		$1,595,991 56

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$74,934 27	
Invested in securities, created under the laws of the State of New-York	187,058 22	
Real estate and fixtures, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway	131,241 55	
Bonds and mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	544,106 58	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1859	15,108 84	
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1859	28,355 98	
Rents accrued up to Jan. 1, 1859	1,375 00	
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on policies, for whole term of life, bearing interest	596,150 97	
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	17,570 15	—$1 595,991 56

The Trustees have declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT. on all policies for the whole term of life, now in force—and which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1859—and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN CASH upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday in March next, to those holding certificates, and to be allowed in settlement of the next premium on policies upon which notes have been received.

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	GEORGE GREER,
ALFRED FREEMAN, M. D.	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN S. BUSSING,	JOHN MAIRS,
HENRY I. SEAMAN,	WILLIAM PATRICK,
DAVID DOWS,	LORING ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	RUSSELL DART,
WILLIAM BARTON,	WM. H. APPLETON,
WM. DUSENBURY,	CHARLES J. MARTIN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	PLINY FREEMAN.

President.
MORRIS FRANKLIN.
Vice-President Actuary.
ISAAC C. KENDALL. PLINY FREEMAN.
Medical Examiners.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until Friday, Feb. 4, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED SEVENTY THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853, and amended Feb. 13, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Dec. 30, 1858.
The said stock will consist of three thousand seven hundred and thirty-four shares of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1887.
The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share; the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon; and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.
Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, sealed and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

EAST RIVER BANK.—AT AN ELECTION held on Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1859, for fifteen Directors for the Association, the following persons were elected for the ensuing year:

CHAS. JENKINS,	JOSEPH ROGERS,
D. BANKS,	HENRY A. KERR,
JOHN M. FERRIER,	LINUS SCUDDER,
AMOS WOODRUFF,	JOHN NICHOLS,
JOSEPH H. JENNINGS,	DAVID CULVER,
D. BANKS, Jr.,	E. E. ANDERSON,
CHAS. COOPER,	ED. C. CHAPIN,
SAMUEL CANFIELD.	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held subsequently, CHARLES JENKINS was elected President.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1859, will be paid on that day by A. V. Stout, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. The interest on the Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock of 1859, will be made up to Feb. 5, 1859, the time fixed by law for the redemption of said stock. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1859. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA. Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.
IRVING BANK, Jan. 22, 1859.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Irving Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and three inspectors of the next election will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 7. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due Feb 1, 1859, and made payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JAN. 21, 1859.—The Annual Election for seventeen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1859.—INTEREST.—The Interest Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, due Feb 1 next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 59 Wall-st., on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension 7 per cent. will be paid on and after Feb. 1, at Treasurer's office, cornor 4th-av. and 26th-st. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE HOLDERS OF INCOME BONDS OF the Rollefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, falling due this day, will please call on the undersigned up to Thursday, P. M., at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st. HENRY WICK.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—DEALERS WITH THE Marine Insurance Companies can sell their scrip at fair rates at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

$500 TO $1,000.—WANTED—A GENERAL partner, with the above amount of cash, in an established and increasing business in Brooklyn. Address DEALER, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS,
PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.
These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.
For sale only at the manufactory, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., and at PHELAN'S, 736 and 738 Broadway, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.
CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,200,000.
THE COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a scrip dividend on earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.
The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
DEC. 16, 1858.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York,
This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO., No. 38 WALL-ST.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 1 HANOVER-ST. NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) Dollars per share on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 16th instant.
WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Three and One-Half per cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th inst. By order.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st of February. By order, WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, FEB. 1, 1859.—A Dividend of three and One-half per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.—BROOKLYN, Feb 1, 1859.—SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of three and One-half per Cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 13th inst. By order of the Board. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the United States Trust Company, of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, bearing date Oct. 16, 1858, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., through F. R. WILKINS, auctioneer, at No. 6 Pine-st., the following uncollected assets, claims, demands, judgments, choses in action, and property of every kind, of said the Knickerbocker Savings Institution:
Lot No. 1.—Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $100. Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $10. Check drawn by George H. Williams on Knickerbocker Bank, $160. Check drawn by George H. Williams on Knickerbocker Bank, $125. Check drawn by W. Hodgkinson on Knickerbocker Bank, $30.
No. 2.—Balance of check drawn by S. B. Howe on Knickerbocker Bank, to order of Anson Willis, and indorsed by him, without recourse, $407.
No. 3.—Note made by Anson Willis, dated Aug. 3, 1854, two months, $200.
No 4.—Judgment against Mark Cornell, dated March 9, 1855, $1,674 74.
No. 5.—Judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,024 40; and certificates of 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.
No. 6.—Balance of judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,540 79.
No. 7.—Judgment against Wm. P. Dixon, dated Nov. 14, 1855, $7,289 83; and certificates for 312 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.
No. 8.—Judgment against John D. Moriarty, dated June 25, 1855, $1,707 45.
No 9.—Judgment against Edmund A. Pearce, dated April 18, 1855, $275 48; and his interest in 10 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.
No. 10.—Judgment against Henry Dean, dated Oct. 12, 1855, $34 30. Judgment against Henry Dean, dated Nov. 27, 1856, $87 79; and his interest in 80 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.
No. 11.—Judgment against Samuel W. Andrews, dated May 8 1855, $516 97; and his interest in 20 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $75 each.
No. 12.—Judgment against M. Hooper Mott, dated Nov 26, 1855, $1,297 67; and his interest in 450 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.
No. 13.—Judgment against R. C. Kemp, dated April 18, 1855, $1,039 31; and his interest in 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $ 5 each.
No. 14.—Judgment against James and Mary A. Flay, dated May 26, 1857, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $362 67.
No. 15.—Judgment against George D. Areson and James Traphagen, dated Jan. 28, 1859, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $1,540 50.
No. 16.—Balance of note made by Joseph Boughton, dated June 1, 1854, $371 21.
No. 17.—Balance of note made by Wm. O. Kent, dated Oct. 30, 1852, $4,022 01.
No. 18.—Balance of note made by Jacob Dubois, dated Dec. 31, 1853 $648 28; and certificates for 69 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.
No. 19.—Note made by Peter Ann Shannon, dated Feb. 6, 1854, $1,700; and certificates for 80 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.
No. 20.—Note of D. S. Purdy, dated Sept. 14, 1857, $350; and certificates for 12 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.
No. 21.—Balance of note made by Moriarty & Campbell, dated May 2, 1853, $190.
No. 22.—Balance of note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Feb 8 1853, $5,555 33.
No. 23.—Note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Aug. 11, 1853, $10,000; and certificates for 440 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.
No. 24.—Note made by E. & S. Lyman, dated March 18, 1853, $1,700; and certificates for 75 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.
No. 25.—Balance of note made by H. C. Bolster, dated May 10, 1853, $174 96.
No. 26.—Balance of note made by Edward P. Crane, dated Oct. 13, 1856, $386 90; and certificates for 20 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.
No. 27.—Bond and mortgage, made by Isaac Wilson, on property in Williamsburg, L. I., on north side of Boerum-st., 100 feet west from Leonard-st., $300.
No 28.—Balance of deposit in Knickerbocker Bank, $1,630 47.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Deputy Tax Commissioner, No 32 Chambers-st., basement. The following assessment list will be considered:
Sewer in Front st., between Maiden-lane and Wall-st.
Sewer in 24th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.
Sewer in 54th st., between 2d and 3d avs.
Sewer in Houston-st., between Wooster and Greene sts.
Regulating 125th-st., between 8th av. and Manhattan st.
Regulating 78th-st., between 3d and 5th avs.
Regulating 54th-st., between 1st-av. and East River.
And various applications for relief from erroneous assessments. The parties interested or opposed to the above, are notified to be present.

THOMAS STEPHENS	Committee
HENRY W. GENET,	on
GEORGE STARR,	Assessments.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
CORPORATION PROPERTY TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—The cellars connected with the several public Markets of the City, and also sundry lots, tenements, and buildings, belonging to the City, will be leased at public auction, at the City Hall, on THURSDAY, March 3, 1859 at 1 o'clock P. M., for the term of five years from the 1st day of May next.
Catalogues of the property to be leased, with the terms and conditions of sale, can be had at the Comptroller's Office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
FEB. 1, 1859.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., instead of Thursday, the 3d, on account of the absence of two members of that Committee. THOMAS STEPHENS,
Chairman of the Committee on Assessments.

THE OWNERS OF GOODS AND ARTICLES now on the premises No. 620 Broadway, are hereby notified to remove the same immediately therefrom.
HENRY DOLAN.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 1, IN coming through 4th and South 7th sts., Williamsburg, and on the 12 o'clock Peck-slip boat through Fulton Market, and up Fulton-st. to 5th-av. car, a MINK VICTORINE. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to No. 125 4th-st., Williamsburg, or Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

$50 REWARD.—LOST—WHILE SHOPPING IN the City on the 1st inst., a ladies' G. H. Hunting Lever WATCH, engraved case, with initials C B. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON FEB. 1, PASS-BOOK No. 9,453 issued by the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at the Bank.

FOUND—IN CALVARY CHURCH (DR. HAWKS'.) on Sunday last, a GOLD BRACELET. The owner can have the same by calling at No. 32 East 21th-st., proving property and paying for this advertisement.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, FEB. 12.
The A 1 Extreme Clipper Ship
FLYING MIST,
LINNELL, Commander,
Is now loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This splendid vessel made her only passage to San Francisco in 170 days, delivering her cargo in perfect order. Being a great favorite, and of small capacity, will be dispatched promptly as above. N B.—This ship rates A 1 plus, being diagonally iron-braced and arm-strapped.
For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., Pontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SPECIAL NOTICE—FIRST CLIPPER TO SAIL.
The elegant A No. 1 clipper-ship
DICTATOR,
ALDEN ZARAGA, Commander,
Being nearly full, will receive light and medium freight for a few days longer, at Pier No. 14 East River.
Shippers are requested to complete their engagements immediately, as the ship must go to sea promptly.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., (Pontine Building.)
Agents at San Francisco:
Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

SUTTON & CO.'S DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, FEB. 12.
The splendid A1 fast Clipper Ship
AMOS LAWRENCE,
NICKERSON, Master,
Is rapidly receiving her cargo at Pier No. 23, East River, foot of Beekman-st.
This elegant clipper was built by Donald M'Kay, stands A1,

LITERATURE.

WORDS FOR MUSIC.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

I.

Fare thee well—we part forever!
All regrets are now in vain!
Fate decrees that we must sever,
Ne'er to meet on earth again.
Other skies will bend above thee,
Other hearts may seek thy shrine,
But no other e'er will love thee
With the constancy of mine.
Yet farewell—we part forever!
All regrets are now in vain!
Fate decrees that we must sever,
Ne'er to meet on earth again.
Fare thee well!

II.

Like the shadow on the dial
Lingers still our parting kiss!
Life has no severer trial,
Death has no pang to equal this.
All the world is now before thee,
Every clime to roam at will,
But within the land that bore thee,
One fond heart will love thee still.
Yet farewell—we part forever!
All regrets are now in vain!
Fate decrees that we must sever,
Ne'er to meet on earth again.
Fare thee well!

THE HIDDEN HAND.

BY EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,
AUTHOR OF "THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING," "THE DESERTED WIFE," ETC., ETC., ETC.

CHAPTER I.

THE NOCTURNAL VISIT.

* * * Whence is that knocking?
How is't with me when every sound appals me?
* * * I hear a knocking
At the south entry! Hark!—more knocking!
SHAKESPEARE.

Hurricane Hall is a large old family mansion, built of dark, red sandstone, in one of the loneliest and wildest of the mountain regions of Virginia.

The estate is surrounded on three sides by a range of steep, gray rocks, spiked with clumps of dark evergreens, and called, from its horseshoe form, the Devil's Hoof.

On the fourth side the ground gradually descends in broken rock and barren soil to the edge of the wild mountain stream known as the Devil's Run.

When storms and floods were high, the loud roaring of the wind through the wild mountain gorges, and the terrific raging of the torrent over its rocky course, gave to this savage locality its ill-omened names of Devil's Hoof, Devil's Run, and Hurricane Hall.

Major Ira Warfield, the lonely proprietor of the Hall, was a veteran officer, who, in disgust at what he supposed to be ill-requited services, had retired from public life to spend the evening of his vigorous age on this his patrimonial estate. Here he lived in seclusion, with his old-fashioned housekeeper, Mrs. Condiment, and his old family servants and his favorite dogs and horses. Here his mornings were usually spent in the chase, in which he excelled, and his afternoons and evenings were occupied in small convivial suppers among his few chosen companions of the chase or the bottle.

In person Major Warfield was tall and strongly built, reminding one of some old iron-limbed Douglas of the olden time. His features were large and harsh; his complexion dark red, as that of one bronzed by long exposure and flushed with strong drink. His fierce, dark gray eyes were surmounted by thick, heavy black brows, that, when gathered into a frown, reminded one of a thunder-cloud, as the flashing orbs beneath them did of lightning. His hard, harsh face was surrounded by a thick growth of iron-gray hair, and beard that met beneath his chin. His usual habit was a black cloth coat, crimson vest, black leather breeches, long, black yarn stockings, fastened at the knees, and morocco slippers with silver buttons.

In character, Major Warfield was arrogant, domineering and violent—equally loved and feared by his faithful old family servants at home—disliked and dreaded by his neighbors and acquaintances abroad, who, partly from his house and partly from his character, fixed upon him the appropriate nickname of Old Hurricane.

There was, however, other ground for dislike besides that of his arrogant mind, violent temper and domineering habits. Old Hurricane was said to be an old bachelor, yet rumor whispered that there was in some obscure part of the world, hidden away from human sight, a deserted wife and child, poor, forlorn and heart-broken. It was further whispered that the elder brother of Ira Warfield had mysteriously disappeared, and not without some suspicion of foul play on the part of the only person in the world who had a strong interest in his "taking off." However these things might be, it was known for a certainty that Old Hurricane had an only sister, widowed, sick and poor, who, with her son, dragged on a wretched life of ill-requited toil, severe privation and painful infirmity in a distant city, unaided, unsought and uncared for by her cruel brother.

It was the night of the last day of October, 1845. The evening had closed in very dark and gloomy. About dusk the wind arose in the northwest, driving up masses of leaden-hued clouds, and in a few minutes the ground was covered deep with snow, and the air was filled with driving sleet.

As this was All Hallow Eve, the dreadful inclemency of the weather did not prevent the negroes of Hurricane Hall from availing themselves of their capricious old master's permission, and going off in a body to a banjo breakdown held in the negro-quarters of their next neighbor.

Upon this evening, then, there was left at Hurricane Hall only Major Warfield, Mrs. Condiment, his little old housekeeper, and Wool, his body servant.

Early in the evening the old hall was shut up closely, to keep out as much as possible the sound of the storm that roared through the mountain chasms and cannonaded the walls of the house as if determined to force an entrance. As soon as she had seen that all was safe, Mrs. Condiment went to bed and went to sleep.

It was about 10 o'clock that night that Old Hurricane, well wrapped up in his quilted-flannel dressing-gown, sat in his well-padded easy-chair before a warm and bright fire, taking his comfort in his own most comfortable bedroom. This was the hour of the coziest enjoyment to the self-indulgent old Sybarite, who dearly loved his own ease. And, indeed, every means and appliance of bodily comfort was at hand. Strong oaken shutters and thick, heavy curtains at the windows kept out every draft of air, and so deadened the sound of the wind that its subdued moaning was just sufficient to remind one of the stormy weather without in contrast with the bright warmth within. Old Hurricane, as I have said, sat well wrapped up in his wadded dressing-gown, and reclining in his padded easy-chair, with his head thrown back and his feet upon the fire-irons, toasting his shins and sipping his punch. On his right hand stood a little table with a lighted candle, a stack of clay pipes, a jug of punch, lemons, sugar, Holland gin, &c., while on the hearth sat a kettle of boiling water to help replenish the jug, if needful.

On his left hand stood his cozy bedstead with its warm crimson curtains festooned back, revealing the luxurious swell of the full feather bed and pillows with their snow white linen and lambswool blankets inviting repose. Between this bedstead and the corner of the fire-place stood Old Hurricane's ancient body servant Wool, engaged in warming a crimson cloth night cap.

"Fools!" muttered Old Hurricane over his punch—"jacks! they'll all get the pleurisy except those that get drunk! Did they all go, Wool?"

"Ebery man, 'oman and chile, sar!—'cept 'tis me and coachman, sar!"

"More fools they! And I shouldn't wonder if you, you old scarecrow, didn't want to go too!"

"No, Marse——"

"I know better, sir, don't contradict me! Well, as soon as I'm in bed, and that won't be long now, you may go—so that you get back in time to wait on me to-morrow morning!"

"Thanky, Marse."

"Hold your tongue! You're as big a fool as the rest."

"I take this," said Old Hurricane, as he sipped his punch and smacked his lips—"I take this to be the very quintessence of human enjoyment—sitting here in my soft, warm chair before the fire, toasting my legs, sipping my punch, listening on the one hand to the storm without, and glancing on the other hand to my comfortable bed waiting there to receive my sleepy head. If there is anything better than this in this world I wish somebody would let me know it."

"Its all werry comfortable, indeed, Marse," said the obsequious Wool.

"I wonder now if there is anything on the face of the earth that would tempt me to leave my cozy fireside and go abroad to-night? I wonder how large a promise of pleasure or profit or glory it would take now?"

"Much as ebber Congress itse'f could give if it give you a pennance for all your sarvins," suggested Wool.

"Yes and more! for I wouldn't leave my home comforts to-night to secure not only the pension, but the thanks of Congress!" said the old man, replenishing his glass with steaming punch, and drinking it off leisurely.

The clock struck eleven. The old man again replenished his glass, and while sipping its contents, said:

"You may fill the warming-pan and warm my bed, Wool! The fumes of this fragrant punch is beginning to rise to my head and make me sleepy."

The servant filled the warming-pan with glowing embers, shut down the lid and thrust it between the sheets to warm the couch of this luxurious Old Hurricane. The old man continued to toast his feet, sip his punch and smack his lips. He finished his glass, set it down, and was just in the act of drawing on his woolen night-cap preparatory to stepping into his well-warmed bed, when he was suddenly startled by a loud ringing of the hall door bell.

"What the foul fiend can that mean, at this time of night?" exclaimed Old Hurricane, dropping his night-cap, and turning sharply round towards Wool, who warming-pan in hand, stood staring with astonishment, "What does that mean, I ask you?"

"'Deed, I dunno, Sar, less it's some benighted traveler in search o' shelter out'n de storm."

"Humph! and in search of supper, too, of course, and everybody gone away or gone to bed but you and me."

At this moment the ringing was followed by a loud knocking.

"Marse, don't less you and me listen to it, and then we aint 'bliged to 'sturb ourselves with answering of it," suggested Wool.

"'Sdeath, Sir, do you think that I am going to turn a deaf ear to a stranger that comes to my house for shelter on such a night as this? Go and answer the bell directly."

"Yes, Sar."

"But stop—look here, sirrah—mind, I am not to be disturbed. If it is a traveler, ask him in, set refreshments before him, and show him to bed. I'm not going to leave my warm room to welcome anybody to-night, please the Lord. Do you hear!"

"Yes, Sar," said the darkey, retreating.

As Wool took a shaded taper and opened the door leading from his master's chamber, the wind was heard howling through the long passages, ready to burst into the cosy bedroom.

"Shut the door, you scoundrel," roared the old man, folding the skirt of his warm dressing-gown across his knees, and hovering closer to the fire.

Wool quickly obeyed, and was heard retreating down the steps.

"Whew," said the old man, spreading his hands over the blaze with a look of comfortable appreciation. "What would induce me to go abroad on such a night as this? Wind blowing great guns from the northwest, snow falling fast from the heavens, and rising just as fast before the wind from the ground—cold as Lapland, dark as Erebus! No telling the earth from the sky. Whew!" and to comfort the cold thought, Old Hurricane poured out another glass of smoking-punch, and began to sip it.

"How I thank the Lord that I am not a doctor! If I were a doctor now, the sound of that bell at this hour of night would frighten me; I should think some old woman had been taken with the pleurisy, and wanted me to get up and go out in the storm, to turn out of my warm bed to ride ten miles through the snow to prescribe for her. A doctor never can feel sure, even in the worst of weathers, of a good night's rest. But, thank heaven, I am free from all such annoyances, and if I am sure of anything in this world it is of my comfortable night's sleep," said Old Hurricane, as he sipped his punch, smacked his lips and toasted his feet.

At this moment Wool re-appeared.

"Shut the door, you villain! Do you intend to stand there holding it open on me all night?" vociferated the old man.

Wool hastily closed the offending portals, and hurried to his master's side.

"Well, Sir, who was it rung the bell?"

"Please, Master, Sar, it wer de Reverend Mr. Parson Goodwin."

"Goodwin? Been to make a sick call, I suppose, and got caught in the snow storm. I declare it is as bad to be a parson as it is to be a doctor. Thank the Lord I am not a parson either; if I were now, I might be called away from my cosy armchair and fireside to ride twelve miles to comfort some old man dying of quinsy. Well, here—help me into bed, pile on more comforters, tuck me up warm, put a bottle of hot water to my feet, and then go and attend to the parson," said the old man, getting up and moving towards his inviting couch.

"Sar! sar! stop, sar, if you please," cried Wool, going after him.

"Why, what does the old fool mean," exclaimed Old Hurricane, angrily.

"Sar, de Reverend Mr. Parson Goodwin say how he must see you yourself, personably, alone!"

"See me, you villain! Didn't you tell him that I had retired?"

"Yes, Marse, I tell him how you wer' gone to bed and asleep morne'n an hour ago, and he ordered me to come wake you up, and say how it were a matter o' life and death!"

"Life and death? What have I to do with life and death? I won't stir! If the parson wants to see me he will have to come up here and see me in bed," exclaimed Old Hurricane, suiting the action to the word by jumping into bed and drawing all the comforts and blankets up around his head and shoulders.

"Mus' I fetch him reverence up, sar?"

"Yes, I wouldn't get up and go down to see—Washington—shut the door, you rascal! or I'll throw the bootjack at your wooden head!"

Wool obeyed with alacrity and in time to escape the threatened missile.

After an absence of a few minutes he was heard returning, attending upon the footsteps of another. And the next minute he entered, ushering in the Rev. Mr. Goodwin, the parish minister of Bethlehem, St. Mary's.

"How do you do? How do you do? Glad to see you, Sir! glad to see you, though obliged to receive you in bed! Fact is, I caught a cold with this severe change of weather, and took a warm negus and went to bed to sweat it off! You'll excuse me! Wool, draw that easy chair up to my bedside for worthy Mr. Goodwin, and bring him a glass of warm negus. It will do him good after his cold ride."

"I thank you, Major Warfield! I will take the seat, but not the negus, if you please, to-night."

"Not the negus! Oh, come now, you are joking! Why, it will keep you from catching cold, and be a most comfortable nightcap, disposing you to sleep and sweat like a baby! Of course you spend the night with us?"

"I thank you, no! I must take the road again in a few minutes."

"Take the road again to-night! Why, man alive! it is midnight, and the snow driving like all Lapland!"

"Sir, I am sorry to refuse your proffered hospitality and leave your comfortable roof to-night, and sorrier still to have to take you with me," said the pastor, gravely.

"Take ME with you! No, no, my good sir! no, no, that is too good a joke—ha! ha!"

"Sir, I fear that you will find it a very serious one! Your servant told you that my errand was one of imminent urgency?"

"Yes, something like life and death——"

"Exactly—down in the cabin near the Punch Bowl there is an old woman dying——"

"There, I knew it. I was just saying there might be an old woman dying. But, my dear Sir, what's that to me? What can I do?"

"Humanity, Sir, would prompt you."

"But, my dear Sir, how can I help her? I am not a physician to prescribe——."

"She is far past a physician's help."

"Nor am I a priest to hear her confession——."

"Her confession God has already received."

"Well, and I'm not a lawyer to draw up her will."

"No, Sir; but you are recently appointed one of the Justices of the Peace for Alleghany."

"Yes; well, what of that? That does not comprise the duty of getting up out of my warm bed and going through a snow storm to see an old woman expire.

"I regret to inconvenience you, Sir; but in this instance your duty demands your attendance at the bedside of this dying woman."

"I tell you I can't go, and I won't. Anything in reason I'll do. Anything I can send she shall have. Here, Wool, look in my breeches pocket and take out my purse and hand it. And then go and wake up Mrs. Condiment, and ask her to fill a large basket full of everything a poor old dying woman might want, and you shall carry it."

"Spare your pains, Sir! The poor woman is already past all earthly, selfish wants! She only asks your presence at her dying bed."

"But I can't go! I! the idea of turning out of my warm bed and exposing myself to a snow-storm this time of night!"

"Excuse me for insisting, Sir; but this is an official duty," said the parson, mildly but firmly.

"I'll—I'll throw up my commission to-morrow," growled the old man.

"To-morrow you may do that, but meanwhile, to-night, being still in the commission of the peace, you are bound to get up and go with me to this woman's bedside."

"And what the demon is wanted of me?"

"To receive her dying deposition."

"To receive a dying deposition! Good heaven! was she murdered, then?" exclaimed the old man, in alarm, as he started out of bed and began to draw on his nether garments.

"Be composed—she was not murdered," said the pastor.

"Well, then, what is it? Dying deposition! It must concern a crime," exclaimed the old man, hastily drawing on his coat.

"It does concern a crime."

"What crime, for the love of heaven?"

"I am not at liberty to tell you. She will do that."

"Wool, go down and rouse up Jehu, and tell him to put Parson Goodwin's mule in the stable for the night. And tell him to put the black draught horses in the close carriage, and light both the front lantern—for we shall have a dark, stormy road—Shut the door, you infernal!—I beg your pardon, parson, but that villain always leaves the door ajar after him."

The good parson bowed gravely; and the major completed his toilet by the time the servant returned and reported the carriage ready.

It was dark as pitch when they emerged from the hall door out into the front portico, before which nothing could be seen but two red bull's eyes of the carriage lanterns, and nothing heard but the dissatified whinnying and pawing of the horses.

CHAPTER II.

THE MASKS.

"What are these?
So withered and so wild in their attire
That look not like th' inhabitants of earth,
And yet are on't?"—*Macbeth.*

"To the Devil's Punch Bowl"—was the order given by Old Hurricane as he followed the minister into the carriage. "And now, Sir," he continued, addressing his companion, "I think you had better repeat that part of the church litany that prays to be delivered from battle, murder and sudden death;' for if we should be so lucky as to escape Black Donald and his gang, we shall have at least an equal chance of being upset in the darkness of these dreadful mountains."

"A pair of saddle mules would have been a safer conveyance, certainly," said the minister.

Old Hurricane knew that, but, though a great sensualist, he was a brave man, and so he had rather risk his life in a close carriage than suffer cold upon a sure-footed mule's back.

Only by previous knowledge of the route could any one have told the way the carriage went. Old Hurricane and the minister both knew that they drove, lumbering over the rough road leading by serpentine windings down that rugged fall of ground to the river's bank, and that then turning to the left by a short bend, they passed in behind that range of horse-shoe rocks that sheltered Hurricane Hall—thus, as it were, doubling their own road. Beneath that range of rocks, and between it and another range, there was an awful abyss or chasm of cleft, torn and jagged rocks opening, as it were, from the bowels of the earth, in the shape of a mammoth bowl, in the bottom of which, almost invisible from its great depth, seethed and boiled a mass of dark water of what seemed to be a lost river or a subterranean spring. This terrific phenomenon was called the Devil's Punch Bowl.

Not far from the brink of this awful abyss, and close behind the horse-shoe range of rocks, stood an humble log cabin, occupied by an old free negro, who picked up a scanty living by telling fortunes and showing the way to the Punch Bowl. Her cabin went by the name of the Witch's Hut—or Old Hat's cabin. A short distance from Hat's cabin the road became impassable, and the travelers got out, and, preceded by the coachman bearing the lantern, struggled along on foot through the drifted snow, and against the buffeting wind and sleet, to where a faint light guided them to the house.

The pastor knocked. The door was immediately opened by a negro, whose sex, from the strange anomalous costume, it was difficult to guess. The tall form was rigged out first in a long, red, cloth petticoat, above which was buttoned a blue cloth surtout. A man's old black beaver hat sat upon the strange head and completed this odd attire.

"Well, Hat, how is your patient?" inquired the pastor, as he entered preceding the magistrate.

"You will see, Sir," replied the old woman.

The two visitors looked around the dimly-ligeted, miserable room, in one corner of which stood a low bed, upon which lay extended the form of an old, feeble and grey-haired woman.

"How are you, my poor soul, and what can I do for you now I am here?" inquired Old Hurricane, who, in the actual presence of suffering, was not utterly without pity.

"You are a magistrate?" inquired the dying woman.

"Yes, my poor soul."

"And qualified to administer an oath and take your deposition," said the minister.

"Will it be legal—will it be evidence in a court of law?" asked the woman, lifting her dim eyes to the major.

"Certainly, my poor soul! certainly," said the latter, who, by the way, would have said anything to soothe her.

"Send every one but yourself from the room."

"What, my good soul, send the parson out in the storm? That will never do! Won't it be just as well to let him go up in the corner yonder?"

"No!" You will repent it unless this communication is strictly private."

"But—my good soul, if it is to be used in a court of law?"

"That will be according to your own discretion!"

"My dear parson," said Old Hurricane, going to the minister, "would you be so good as to retire?"

"There is a fire in the woodshed, master," said Hat, leading the way.

"Now, my good soul, now! You want first to be put upon your oath?"

"Yes, Sir."

The old man drew from his great-coat pocket a miniature copy of the Scriptures, and with the usual formalities administered the oath.

"Now then, my good soul, begin—'the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth,' you know. But first, your name?"

"Is it possible you don't know me, master?"

"Not I, in faith!"

"For the love of heaven, look at me and try to recollect me, Sir! It is necessary some one authority should be able to know me," said the woman, raising her haggard eyes to the face of her visitor.

The old man adjusted his spectacles and gave her a scrutinizing look, exclaiming at intervals—

"Lord bless my soul! it is! it aint! it must! it can't be! Granny Grewell, the—the—the—midwife that disappeared from here some twelve or thirteen years ago?"

"Yes, master, I am Nancy Grewell, the ladies' nurse, who vanished from sight so mysteriously some thirteen years ago!" replied the woman.

"Heaven help our hearts! And for what crime was it you ran away? Come—make a clean breast of it, woman! You have nothing to fear in doing so, for you are past the arm of earthly law now!"

"I know it, master."

"And the best way to prepare to meet the Divine Judge is to make all the reparation that you can by a full confession!"

"I know it, Sir—if I had committed a crime; but I have committed no crime, neither did I run away."

What! what! what!—What was it then? Remember, witness, you are on your oath!"

"I know that, Sir, and I will tell the truth; but it must be in my own way."

At this moment a violent blast of wind and hail roared down the mountain-side and rattled against the walls, shaking the witch's hut, as if it would have shaken it about their ears.

It was a proper overture to the tale that was about to be told. Conversation was impossible until the storm raved past and was heard dying in deep reverberating echoes from the depths of the Devil's Punch-Bowl.

"It is some thirteen years ago," began Granny Grewell, "upon just such a night of storm as this, that I was mounted on my old mule Molly, with my saddle-bags full of dried yarbs, and stilled waters and sich, as I allus carried when I was out 'tendin' on the sick. I was on my way a-going to see a lady as I was sent for to tend.

"Well, master! I'm not 'shamed to say as I never was afraid of man, beast, nor sperrit! and never stopped at going out all hours of the night, through the most lonesomest roads, if so be I was called upon so to do. Still I must say that jest as me and Molly, my mule, got into that deep, thick, lonesome woods as stands round the old Hidden House in the hollow, I did feel queerish; 'case it was the dead hour of night, and it was said how strange things were seen and hearn, yes, and done too, in that dark, deep, lonesome place. I seen how even my mule Molly felt queer too, by the way she stuck up her ears, stiff as quills. So, partly to keep up my own spirits, and partly to 'courage her, says I, 'Molly,' says I, 'what are ye afeard on? Be a man, Molly!' But Molly stepped out cautious, and pricked up her long ears all the same.

"Well, master, it was so dark I couldn't see a yard past Molly's ears, and the path was so narrow and the bushes so thick we could hardly get along; but just as we came to that little creek as they calls the Spout, cause the water jumps and gets along till it empties into the Punch Bowl, and just as Molly was cautiously putting her fore foot into the water, out starts two men from the bushes and seizes poor Molly's bridle!"

"Good heaven!" exclaimed Major Warfield.

"Well, master, before I could cry out, one of them willians seized me by the scruff of my neck, and with his other hand upon my mouth, he says:

"'Be silent, you old fool, or I'll blow your brains out!'

"And then, master, I saw for the first time that their faces were covered over with black crape. I couldn't a-screamed if they'd let me, for my breath was gone and my senses were going along with it from the fear that was on me.

"'Don't struggle, come along quietly and you shall not be hurt,' says the man as had spoken before.

"Struggle! I couldn't a-struggled to a-saved my soul! I couldn't speak! I couldn't breathe! I liked to have a-dropped right offen Molly's back. One on 'em says, says he:

'Give her some brandy!' And 'tother takes out a flask and puts it to my lips and says, says he:

'Here, drink this.'

Well, master, as he had me still by the scruff o' the neck I couldn't do no other ways but open my mouth and drink it. And as soon as I took a swallow my breath come back and my speech.

'And oh, gentlemen,' says I, 'ef it's your money or your life' you mean, I beg mint it about me! 'Deed 'clare to the Lord-a-mighty I hant! it's wrapped up in an old cotton glove in a hole in the plastering in the chimney-corner at home, and ef you'll spare my life you can go there and get it,' says I.

'You old blockhead,' says they, 'we want neither one nor t'other! Come along quietly and you shall receive no harm. But at the first cry or attempt to escape this shall stop you!' And with that the willain held the mizzle of a pistol so nigh to my nose that I smelt brimstone, while t'other one bound a silk handkercher 'round my eyes, and then took poor Molly's bridle and led her along. I couldn't see, in course, and I dassint breathe for fear o' the pistol. But I said my prayers to myself all the time.

Well, master, they led the mule on down the path, until we comed to a place wide enough to turn, when they turned us 'round and led us back outen the wood, and then round and round, and up and down, and crossways and lengthways, as ef they didn't want me to find where they were taking me.

"Well, Sir, when they'd walked about in this 'fused way, leadin' ot the mule about a mile, I knew we was in the woods again—the very same woods and the very same path—I knowed by the feel of the place and the sound of the bushes, as we hit up against them each side, and also by the rumbling of the Spout as it tumbled along toward the Punch Bowl. We went down, and down and down, and lower, and lower and lower, until we got right down in the bottom of that hollow.

"Then we stopped. A gate was opened. I put up my hand to raise the handkerchief and see where I was; but just at that minute I felt the mizzle o' the pistol like a ring of ice right agin my right temple, and the willain growling into my ear:

"'If you do ——!'

"But I didn't—I dropped my hand down as if I had been shot, and afore I had seen anything either. So we went through a gate and up a gravelly walk—I knew it by the crackling of the gravel under Molly's feet—and stopped at a horse-block, where one o' them willains lifted me off. I put up my hand again.

"'Do if you dare,' says t'other one, with the mizzle o' the pistol at my head.

"I dropped my hand like lead. So they led me on a little way, and then up some steps. I counted them to myself as I went along. They were six. You see, master, I took all this pains to know the house again. Then they opened a door that opened in the middle. Then they went along a passage and up more stairs—there was ten and a turn, and then ten more. Then along another passage, and up another flight of stairs, just like the first. Then along another passage and up a third flight of stairs. They was alike.

"Well, Sir, here we was at the top o' the house. One o' them willains opened a door on the left side, and t'other said—

"'There—go in and do your duty!' and pushed me through the door, and shut and locked it on me. Good gracious, Sir, how scared I was! I slipped off the silk handkercher, and 'feared as I was. I didn't forget to put it in my bosom.

"Then I looked about me. Right afore me on the hearth was a little weeny taper burning, that showed I was in a great big garret with sloping walls. At one end two deep dormer windows, and a black walnut bureau standing between them. At t'other end a great tester bedstead with dark curtains. There was a dark carpet on the floor. And with all there were so many dark objects and so many shadows, and the little taper burned so dimly that I could hardly tell t'other from which, or keep from breaking my nose against things as I groped about.

"And what was I in this room for to do? I couldn't even form an idea. But presently my blood ran cold to hear a groan from behind the curtains—then another—and another—then a cry as of a child in mortal agony, saying:

"For the love of Heaven, save me!"

"I ran to the bed and dropped the curtains, and liked to have fainted at what I saw."

"And what did you see?" asked the magistrate.

"Master, behind those dark curtains I saw a young creature tossing about on the bed, flinging her fair and beautiful arms about, and tearing wildly at the fine lace that trimmed her night-dress. But, master, that wasn't what almost made me faint—it was that her right hand was sewed up in black crape, and her whole face and head completely covered with black crape drawn down and fastened securely around her throat, leaving only a small slit at the lips and nose to breathe through!"

"What! take care, woman! remember that you are upon your oath!" said the magistrate.

"I know it, master! And as I hope to be forgiven, I am telling you the truth!"

"Go on then."

"Well, Sir, she was a young creature, scarcely past childhood, if one might judge by her small size and soft, rosy skin. I asked her to let me take that black crape from her face and head, but she threw up her hands and exclaimed—

"'Oh, no, no, no! for my life, no!'

"Well, master, I hardly know how to tell you what followed," said the old woman, hesitating in embarrassment.

"Go right straight on like a car of Juggernaut, woman! Remember—the whole truth!"

"Well, master, in the next two hours there were twins born in that room—a boy and girl; the boy was dead, the girl living. And all the time I heard the measured tramping of one of them willains up and down the passage outside of that room. Presently the steps stopped, and there was a rap at the door. I went and listened, but did not open it."

"'Is it all over?' the voice asked.

"Before I could answer, a cry from the bed caused me to look round. There was the poor masked mother stretching out her white arms toward me in the most imploring way. I hastened back to her.

"'Tell him—no—no,' she said.

"'Have you got through?' asked the man at the door, rapping impatiently.

"No, no,' said I, as directed.

"He resumed his tramping up and down, and I went back to my patient. She beckoned me to come close, and whispered—

"'Save my child! the living one I mean! hide her! oh hide her from him! When he demands the babe give him the poor little dead one—he cannot hurt that! and he will not know there was another. Oh! hide and save my child.'

"Master, I was used to queer doings, but this was a little the queerest. But if I was to conceal that second child in order to save it, it was necessary to stop its mouth, for it was squalling like a wild cat. So I took a vial of paragoric from my pocket and give it a drop, and it went off to sleep like an angel. I wrapped it up warm and lay it along with my shawl and bonnet, in a dark corner. Just then the man rapped again.

"'Come in, master,' said I.

"'No, bring me the babe,' he said.

"I took up the dead infant. Its mother kissed its brow, and dropped tears upon its little, cold face; and I carried it to the man outside.

"'Is it asleep?' the willian asked me.

"'Yes, master,' said I, as I put it, well wrapped up, in his arms, 'very sound asleep.'

"'So much the better,' said the knave, walking away.

"I bolted the door and went back to my patient. With her free hand she seized mine and pressed it to her lips, and then held up her left hand pointed to the wedding ring upon her third finger.

"'Draw it off and keep it,' she said; 'conceal the child under your shawl, and take her with you when you go; save her, and your fortune shall be made.'

"I declare master, I hadn't time to think, before I heard one of them wretches rap at the door.

"'Come! get ready to go,' he said.

"She also beckoned me. I hastened to her. With eager whispers and imploring gestures she prayed me to take her ring and save her child.

"'But you,' said I, 'who is to attend to you?'

"'I do not know nor care! Save her!'

"The rapping continued. I ran to the corner where I had left my things. I put on my bonnet, made a sort of sling around my neck of the silk handkercher, opened the large part of it like a hammock, and laid the little sleeping babe there. Then I folded my big shawl around my breast and nobody any the wiser. The rapping was very impatient.

"'I am coming,' said I.

"'Remember!' whispered the poor girl.

"'I will,' said I, and went and opened the door. There stood t'other willian, with his head covered with black crape. I dreamt of nothing but black-headed demons for six months afterwards.

"'Are you ready?' says he.

"'Yes, your worship,' says I.

"'Come along, then.'

"And binding another silk handkerchief round my eyes he lead me along.

"Instead of my mule a carriage stood near the horse-block.

"'Get in,' says he, holding the pistil to my ears by way of an argument.

"I got in. He jumped up upon the driver's seat, and we drove like the wind. In another direction from that in which we come, in course, for there was no carriage road there. The carriage whirled along at such a rate it made me quite giddy. At last it stopped again. The man in the mask got down and opened the door.

"'Where are you taking me?' says I.

"'Be quiet,' says he, 'or ——' And with that he put the pistil to my cheek, ordered me to get out, take the bandage from my ears and walk before him. I did so, and saw dimly that we were in a part of the country that I was never at before. We were in a dark road through a thick forest. On the left side of the road in a clearing stood an old house; a dim light was burning in a lower window.

"'Go on in there,' said the willian, putting the pistil to the back of my head. As the door stood ajar I went in to a narrow dark passage, the man all the time at my back. He opened a door on the left side and made me go into a dark room. Just then the unfortunate child, that had been moving restlessly, began to wail! Well it might, poor starved thing.

"'What's that?' says the miscreant, under his breath and stopping short.

"'It aint nothing, Sir,' says I, and 'hush-h-h' to the baby. But the poor little wretch raised a squall.

"'What is the meaning of this,' says he. 'Where did that child come from? Why the demon don't you speak?' And with that he seized me again by the scruff of the neck and shook me.

"'Oh, Master, for the love of heaven don't,' says I, 'this is only a poor unfortnet infant as its parents wanted to get outen the way, and hired me to take care on. And I have had it wrapped up under my shawl all the time 'cept when I was in your house, when I put it to sleep in the corner.

"'Humph! and you had that child concealed under your shawl when I first stopped you in the woods?'

"'In course, master,' says I.

"'Whose is it?'

"'Master,' says I, 'it's—it's a dead secret!' for I haddent another lie ready.

"He broke out into a rude, scornful laugh, and seemed not half to believe me and yet not to care about questioning me too closely. He made me sit down then in the dark, and went out and turned the key on me. I wet my finger with the paragoric and put it to the baby's lips to quiet its pains of hunger. Then I heard a whispering in the next room. Now my eyesight never was good, but to make up for it I believe I had the sharpest ears that ever was, and I don't thinking anybody could have heard that whispering but me. I saw a glimmer of light through the chinks that showed me where the door was, and so I creeped up to it and put my ear to the keyhole. Still they whispered so low that no ears could o' heard but my sharp ones. The first words I heard good, was a grumbling voice asking—

"'How old?'

"'Fifty—more or less, but strong, active, a good nurse, and a very light mulatto,' says my willian's voice.

"'Hum—too old,' says the other.

"'But I will throw the child in.'

"A low, crackling laugh the only answer.

"'You mean that would be only a bother. Well, I want to get rid of the pair of them,' said my willian, 'so name the price you are willing to give.'

"'Cap'n! you and me have had too many transactions together to make any flummery about this. You want to get shet o' them pair. I haint no objections to turning an honest penny. So jest make out the papers—bill o' sale o' the 'oman Kate, or whatsoever her name may be, and the child, with any price you please, so it is only a make-believe price! and I'll engage to take her away and make the most I can of them in the South—that won't be much, seeing it's only an old 'oman and child—scarcely a fair profit on the expense o' takin' of her out. Now, as money's no object to you, Cap'n——'

"'Very well, have your own way, only don't let that woman escape and return, for if you do——'

"'I understand, Cap'n; but I reckon you needn't threaten, for if you could blow me—why I would return you the same favor,' said the other, raising his voice and laughing aloud.

"'Be quiet, fool, or come away farther—here.' And the two willians moved out of even my hearing.

"'I should o' been uneasy, master, if it hadn't been the 'oman they was talking about was named Kate, and that wan't my name, which was well beknown to be Nancy.'

"Presently I heard the carriage drive away; and almost 'mediately after the door was unlocked, and a great, big, black-bearded and black-headed beast of a ruffian came in, and says he—

"'Well, my woman, have you had any supper?'

"'No,' said I, 'I haint; and ef I'm to stay here any length of time I'd be obleeged to you to let me have some hot water and milk to make pap for this perishing baby.'

"'Follow me,' says he.

"And he took me into the kitchen at the back of the house, where there was a fire in the fire-place, and a cupboard with all that I needed. Well, Sir, not to tire you, I made a nursing-bottle for the baby, and fed it. And then I got something for my own supper, or rather breakfast, for it was now near the dawn of day. Well, Sir, I thought I would try to get out and look about myself to see what the neighborhood looked like by daylight; but when I tried the door, I found myself locked up, a close prisoner. I looked out of the window, and saw nothing but a little back yard, closed in by the woods. I tried to raise the sash, but it was nailed down. The black-headed monster came in just about that minute, and seeing what I was a'doing of,' says he,

"'Stop that.'

"'What am I stopped here for?" says I; 'a free 'oman,' says I, 'a-'vented of going about her own business?' says I.

"But he only laughed a loud, crackling, scornful laugh, and went out, turning the key after him.

"A little after sunrise, an old, dried up, spiteful looking hag of a woman came in, and began to get breakfast,

"'What am I kept here for?" says I to her.

"But she took no notice at all; nor could I get so much as a single word outen her. In fact, master, the little 'oman was deaf an' dumb.

"Well, Sir, to be short, I was kept in that place all day long, and when nigh come I was druv into a shay at the point of the pistil, and rattled along as fast as the horses could gallop over a road as I knew nothing of. We changed horses wunst or twict, and just before the dawn of day we come to a broad river with a vessel laying to, not far from the shore.

As soon as the shay druv down on the sands, the willian as had run away with me puts a pipe to his willainous mouth, and blows like mad. Somebody else blowed back from the wessel. Then a boat was put off and rowed ashore. I was forced to get into it and was follered by the willian. We was rowed to the wessel, and I was druv up the ladder on to the decks. And there, master, right afore my own looking eyes, me and the baby was traded off to the captain! It was no use for me to 'splain or 'spostulate! I wan't b'lieved. The willain as had stole me got back into the boat and went ashore, and I saw him get into the shay and drive away. It was no use for me to howl and cry, though I did both, for I couldn't even hear myself for the swearing of the captain and the noise of the crew, as they was a gettin' of the wessel under way. Well, Sir, we sailed down that river and out to sea.

"Now, Sir, come a strange Providence, which the very thoughts of it might convert a heathen! We had been to sea about five days when a dreadful storm riz. Oh, master! the inky blackness of the sky, the roaring of the wind, the raging of the sea, the leaping of the waves, and the rocking of that wessel—and every once in a while, sea and ship all ablaze with the blinding lightning—was a thing to see, not to hear tell of! I tell you, marster, that looked like the wrath of God! And then the cursing and swearing and bawling of the captain and crew, as they were a-takin' in of sail, was enough to raise one's hair on their head! I hugged the baby to my breast—and went to praying as hard as ever I could pray.

"Presently I felt an awful shock, as if heaven and earth had come together, and then everybody screaming, 'She's struck! She's struck!' I felt the vessel trembling like a live creetur, and the water a pouring in everywhere. I hugged the babe and scramoled up the companion-way to the deck. It was pitch dark, and I heard every man rushing towards one side of the vessel.

"A flash of lightning, that made everything as bright as day again, showed me that they were all taking to the boat. I rushed after, calling to them to save me and the baby. But no one seemed to hear me; they were all too busy trying to save themselves and keep others out of the boat, and cursing and swearing and hollering that there was no more room—that the boat would be swamped, and so on. The end was, that all who could crowd into the boat did so. And me and the baby and a poor sailor lad and the black cook were left behind to perish.

"But, marster, as it turned out, we as was left to die were the only ones saved. We watched after that boat with longing eyes, though we could only see it when the lightning flashed. And every time we saw it it was further off. At last, marster, a flash of lightning showed us the boat as far off as ever we could see her, capsized and beaten hither and thither by the wild waves—its crew had perished.

"Marster, as soon as the sea had swallowed up that wicked captain and crew, the wind died away, the waves fell, and the storm lulled—just as if it had done what it was sent to do and was satisfied. The wreck—where the poor forlorn ones stood—the wreck that had shivered and trembled with every wave that struck it—until we had feared it would break up every minute, became still and firm on its sandbar, as a house on dry land.

"Daylight came at last. And a little after sunrise we saw a sail bearing down upon us. We could not signal the sail, but by the mercy of Providence she saw us and lay to